FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 017 *27 January 1981*

BOLIVIA

Opposition Leader Paz Zamora on Junta, Reagan C 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister Sees Good Relations With Reagan E 1
Government Says Border Incident Minor Problem E 1
EL MERCURIO Comments E 2
Government Upholds Law, Will Not Engage in Polemics E 2
Government Action Rejected E 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Security Official on Plane Downed in El Salvador P 1
Carazo Sends 'Proof' Against Press to IAPA P 1
Station Employees Seek Investigation of Attacks P 2
Rural Guards Hinder Narcotics Agents' Work P 3

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rican-Registered Plane Drops Arms, Destroyed P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Jan]
Pilot Presented to Media P 4
Authorities Detect Another Arms-Smuggling Plane P 4
Mexico Lauded for Anti-Intervention Attitude P 5
Guerrillas, Security Forces Continue To Clash P 6
Security Corps Patrols P 6
'Terrorist' Bombings P 6
Restaurant Fire P 6
New Guerrilla Station Reports FMLN Advance P 7
Communist Leader Handal Evaluates Offensive [MTI] P 7
FMLN's Cayetano Carpio on National Condition P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 21 Jan]
Priest Says 'Church Cannot Approve of Violence' P 11
Radio Listeners Criticize 'Marxistlike' Jesuits P 12
[DIARIO LATINO 22 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Ministry Denies Intervention in El Salvador 17 Jan P 12
[EL IMPARCIAL 17 Jan]
Reagan Counseled Against White's Diplomacy P 13
[PRENSA LIBRE 16 Jan]
Guerrillas Claim Responsibility for 81 Explosions P 14
[EL IMPARCIAL 19 Jan]
President Launches Nationwide Literacy Campaign P 14

HONDURAS

Nicaragua Termed 'No 1 Enemy of Peace' in Region P 14
Army Reportedly Seize 3 Salvadoran Light Planes P 15
Student Federation Protests Arrests of Leaders [Havana] P 16
Newsmen Present Opinions to U.S. Congressmen P 16
[TIEMPO 15 Jan]

NICARAGUA

U.S. Aid Suspension Cited by Planning Minister P 18
U.S. Taking 'Several Days' To Answer Protest Note P 18
[BARRICADA 17 Jan]
Eden Pastora Addresses Union Leaders on Defense P 19
U.S. Congressmen Talk With Human Rights Commission P 22
[LA PRENSA 16 Jan]
Visit Praised [BARRICADA 16 Jan] P 23
First National CDS Assembly Backs Salvadoran Left P 24
[BARRICADA 19 Jan]
PSC Opposes FSLN Statement on El Salvador P 25
[LA PRENSA 15 Jan]
Cruz Expresses Support for Activities of Parties P 26
Minister Notes Growing Opposition Activities P 26
Opposition Stages 10 Jan Rally at Las Palmas Church P 27
[LA PRENSA 12 Jan]
Junta's Cruz Calls for Investments To Boost Economy P 30
Alternatives to U.S Aid P 31
Official Says Restrictions on Dollars To Remain P 32
Government Approves Financial Law Against Corruption P 32
Henry Ruiz Statement P 33

CUBA

Castro Meets Foreign Officials; Agreements Signed Q 1
Cooperation Protocols Signed Q 1
Bulgarian Delegation Leaves Q 1
PCC Ideological Seminar Ends in Cienfuegos Q 2
Perez Gonzalez Chairs Physical Planning Meeting Q 2
Briefs: Nicaraguan Doctors; New Dental Clinic Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Heads of Government Boards, Committees Appointed S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Warns People of Hardships, Sacrifices S 1
Ministry Split in Two; New Minister Named S 2
Bishop Announces Weekly Cuba Flight, Plane Purchase S 2

JAMAICA

Credibility of Democratic Socialism Destroyed S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 21 Jan]
WPJ Youth Protest Recall of Brigade From Cuba S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Bomb Explosion Damages Second Oil Pipeline V 1

ECUADOR

Social Christian Party Leader Released From Jail V 1

OPPOSITION LEADER PAZ ZAMORA ON JUNTA, REAGAN

PA231505 Quito Voz de Los andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Latin American Human Rights Association has described the assassination of 14 Bolivian opposition leaders as a horrible crime. The association has charged that the crime was committed after the victims were brutally tortured by paramilitary and security forces of Garcia Meza's military dictatorship. Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora has commented on the killings:

[Begin Paz Zamora recording] My country, particularly the people of La Paz, awoke on 16 January with a feeling that they had experienced a real night of Saint Bartholomew the previous night. The people were filled with terror on hearing about the tragedy and realizing that the military junta is a clique which kills the best sons of Bolivia. [end recording]

Paz Zamora also spoke of the solidarity he has received in Ecuador.

[Begin recording] [Paz Zamora] When the junta assassinated these political leaders, it said they were politicals criminals linked to certain international forces. And what international forces did it mention? It mentioned a number of international forces which are recognized in the world as expressions of Western democracy. For example, it linked the assassinated leaders to European social democracy, democracies such as Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands, which I think are the most perfected democracies in the West. The military junta has also linked them to democratic sectors of Latin America, particularly Peru and Ecuador. The junta is interested in attacking through us anything that is a democratic expression in other countries. It knows that Ecuador's president, legislature and newsmen have rejected it as a dictatorship. It tries to project Ecuador as a country which is protecting criminals, assassins and so forth. I think this should make Ecuadoreans reflect about how the struggle for democracy [words indistinct] the slander of those who threaten democracy.

[Question] Do you think the situation can get worse once Reagan takes office in the United States?

[Answer] Well, as far as my country in concerned I hope that the Carter administration's policy will be continued in the new administration. I think that if Reagan wants to defend his country's interests, he must realize that the consolidation of a democratic process in Bolivia is in the interests of the United States. I don't think the U.S. people want Bolivia to be bogged down in chronic coups d'etat which I think bring insecurity to everyone. I have the hope that the new administration will continue Carter's policy in favor of democracy.

[Question] How do you view Bolivia's political future?

[Answer] Despite the tragedy, I view its future with hope and optimism. This tragedy shows that there is resistance. Despite the fact that Garcia Meza says there is no resistance, it is there and it is a serious, mature and responsible resistance by the people. As in the past, I think my country will extract from the tragedy the strength necessary to continue the actions carried out by those patriots and to achieve a victory that I am sure is near rather than far [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES GOOD RELATIONS WITH REAGAN

PY261603 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Relations between Latin America and the United States could improve significantly under the administration of President Ronald Reagan. This remark was made in Bogota by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames.

It is his opinion that the Latin American continent will receive greater attention and understanding from the Reagan administration. Rojas Galdames also discussed violations of human rights and indicated that unfortunately human rights are being violated all over the world, although this seems to arouse more concern in some places than in others.

The Chilean foreign minister made these remarks after participating in a conference of southern Pacific countries together with his Colombian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian counterparts. The conference was held in Cali, western Colombia.

The minister also stated that in a very short time it is possible Chile and Peru will appoint ambassadors to Lima and Santiago, respectively. He made this statement last night when he returned from Cali. He indicated that he had held very friendly talks in Cali with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias, and it is now possible to foresee that relations would return to normal in a very short time.

The foreign minister expressed his utmost satisfaction over the trip because it gave him the opportunity to discuss bilateral and specific issues. During the Cali conference, the foreign ministers of Chile, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador reaffirmed the accords of this subregional organization regarding the 200-mile territorial sea. Rojas said that the objective is to defend maritime sovereignty and to protect the sea beds outside national jurisdiction which belong to the entire world.

GOVERNMENT SAYS BORDER INCIDENT MINOR PROBLEM

PY270110 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Chilean Government officials have reasserted that the Argentine border police arrested four Chileans who work for the Chilean Military Geographic Institute at an undefined border site. Javier Illanes, general director of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, has noted that the incident occured at the Laguna del Desierto, an area that is under study by the Argentine-Chilean Border Commission which is yet to establish precise border markers.

He explained that aided by sophisticated equipment and a satellite, the Chilean technicians were carrying out geodesic work to draft a new map of Chile. Illanes noted that since 1966 the Argentine-Chilean Joint Border Commission has been handing over to the parties involved several areas whose border had to be established after the proper studies were done. He noted that the place where the Chilean technicians were arrested should have been marked but that Argentine experts have not yet issued a report on their findings.

Illanes did not consider the incident very important since he said that it is very clear that there was no intention to violate the Argentine border.

[Begin Illanes recording] This incident should not be magnified, since it is very clear that there was no intention to trespass any border. This was completely technical work that lacked any political connotations. These technicians were there to place border markers that everyone knows so well--the same ones that are seen along the entire Chilean border--and to draft a new Chilean map with the aid of the satellite.

Moreover, this incident occured in an area where both countries have recognized that there is no definite border.

This area is now under study by the joint border commission which will be able to issue a decision on the issue once it has all the reference material on the study with which the Argentine Border Commission has been entrusted. [end recording]

Javier Illanes said that this incident should not be magnified since both countries will easily solve this misunderstanding. He noted that Chilean Government officials are still waiting for the official Argentine Government notification on the specific charges against the technicians of the Chilean Military Geographic Institute.

Illanes noted that once the Argentine Government has issued the proper notification, the Chilean Government will surely issue a note that will specify Chile's position on this issue. He reasserted that Chilean authorities believe that this is a minor incident that should not be magnified since once the situation is completely explained it should not cause any problems between the two countries.

EL MERCURIO Comment

PY262148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1256 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO commented here today that the detention of four Chilean cartographers, who, according to Argentina, had trespassed its border in the southern zone, is an unfortunate incident to which some impatient spirits may attribute a dimension it does not have.

The commentary noted that there is the risk that these impatient spirits may disrupt the two countries' excellent bilateral relations and jeopardize their understanding in the papal mediation to solve their dispute over the southern zone of the Beagle Channel. It added that the current status of the mediation process requires harmonious relations between the two countries.

The Chilean newspaper added that a climate of tranquillity is certainly not in keeping with any provocative action, not even from low-ranking personnel of the Argentine gendarmerie. According to the newspaper, the presence of Chilean civilian personnel in the Laguna del Desierto zone, located 1,800 km south of Santiago, may have been misinterpreted by the Argentine border police who detained them last wekk.

The newspaper concluded by stating that the equipment they carried should leave no doubt as to the nature of their job in a zone of border marking where access is difficult.

GOVERNMENT UPHOLDS LAW, WILL NOT ENGAGE IN POLEMICS

PY270155 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Jovino Novoa, the acting government secretary general, stated today that the Chilean Government will not indulge in polemics with anyone over the occupation of churches. In a statement issued today the secretary general notes: In view of the hasty statement issued by Bishop Jose Miguel Santos in reply to a statement issued a few days ago regarding the occupation of churches, the undersigned acting secretary general believes that it is inappropriate and unnecessary to indulge in polemics since the government has clearly stated its position on the issue.

The statement adds that it must be noted that in Chile there has been a separation of church and state for over 55 years and that the government will not tolerate the enforcement of regulations by any religious body to protect actions that violate the enforced law and even less if the objective of these is to create disorder.

The statement notes that all citizens can rest assured that the government will uphold the enforcement of the law and public order in a forceful and proper manner since the enforcement of these values is a national patrimony and a right to be enjoyed by the entire nation which is made up of the most varied religious and philosophic beliefs.

Signed: Jovino Novoa Vazquez, acting government secretary general.

Government Action Rejected

PY270137 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Santiago bishop's office has issued a statement regarding the occupation of some churches. One section of the statement issued by the church states: The church does not want its temples to be used for political purposes and it protests when this is the case. It is the right of the church, however, to solve these incidents through dialogue and respect for human dignity, in compliance with the gospel.

It adds: If at any time it becomes necessary, the church will resort to the authorities to request their discreet and respectful mediation to solve the conflict.

The second part of the statement issued by the public relations department of the bishop's office notes: The Santiago church is willing to seek all means to arrive at an understanding with the government officials.

The statement ends by requesting the understanding of all Chileans to overcome the difficult times people are experiencing. It notes that the church will always help everyone and that it does not harbor any hostile feelings against anyone.

COSTA RICA

SECURITY OFFICIAL ON PLANE DOWNED IN EL SALVADOR

PA270416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Alfredo Blanco Odio, deputy public security minister, today said that the Costa Rican plane that was downed in El Salvador had been banned from making flights because it had been caught carrying out irregular activities. Salvadoran authorities will be supplying more information on the arrest of the pilot. However, it was not possible to obtain any information from officials in Nicaragua, the country to which the plane first flew.

Blanco Odio added that the plane is owned by (APSA).

The plane which was downed in El Salvador had illegally left Costa Rica. The plane was downed after it dropped arms and ammunition in a ranch in El Salvador. The plane left Costa Rica on the authorization of Roberto de Benedictis, director general of civil aviation. The plane had been banned from making flights because it had been used for several unauthorized flights with unidentified crews. The pilot of the plane, a man named (Okemper) asked De Benedictis' permission to fly because a man named Fernando Carrasco had to be quickly flown from Nicaragua to Costa Rica for health reasons. Since the flight was for humanitarian reasons, De Benedictis decided to lift the ban on the flights and authorized the trip to Nicaragua.

(Okemper) left for Nicaragua but the Civil Aviation Board decided to prevent the departure of the plane. However, the decision came too late because the twin-engined plane had already left. (Okemper) apparently stayed in Nicaragua and another crew left for El Salvador with the shipment of weapons which was picked up at an unspecified location.

Blanco Odio said that the companion of the pilot arrested in El Salvador escaped.

CARAZO SENDS 'PROOF' AGAINST PRESS TO IAPA

PA262251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1925 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio is sending the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) several newspaper clippings which he considers proof that the press in this country is playing with the honor of persons.

According to a letter sent by him to the Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION, as "proof" of his assertion Carazo offers the reports published by this newspaper regarding a charge made by Fernando Trejos Masis, father-in-law of Sandinist Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, regarding alleged economic gains obtained by the president for aiding the Nicaraguan guerrillas in their struggle against Somoza.

Trejos asserted that the president had received $30 million for cooperating with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Carazo Odio claims that the aforementioned newspaper dedicated 18,957 square centimeters to the charge against him, but it used barely 162 centimeters when the courts of justice decided the charge was invalid.

A long time ago when IAPA met in Costa Rica, I said that the press of this country toys with the honor of persons. I have reiterated this several times and I have been asked to offer proof of such improper conduct. Now I am offering proof, the Costa Rican president exclaimed.

STATION EMPLOYEES SEEK INVESTIGATION OF ATTACKS

PA231609 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Communique released by Radio Noticias del Continente employees; date and place not given]

[Text] From: The workers of Radio Noticias del Continente
To: The Costa Rican people and international public opinion

We the undersigned, Costa Rican employees of Radio Noticias del Continente--newsmen, technicians, guards and administrative personnel--address national and international public opinion to point out the following:

1. In the wake of the criminal attacks carried out on 7 November and 14 December 1980, when our lives and the property of the enterprise for which we work were seriously endangered, we received the unanimous solidarity of popular organizations, political parties unions, journalistic associations, [words indistinct] institutions, legislators and government officials from Costa Rica, Latin America and various parts of the world.

2. This solidarity elicits our sincere and deep gratitude, for we note that the overwhelming majority here in our country and abroad defend freedom of expression, democracy and the values inherited from the independence struggle waged by Juan Santamaria, Bolivar, Morazan, San Martin, Sucre, Marti, Artigas and all those who shed their blood so we could live in a continent inhabited by free men.

3. Although the legitimacy of our work and the legality under which this station's tasks are carried out have been proven completely, the native and foreign terrorists [words indistinct] criminal activities against our lives and the property of this enterprise.

We therefore affirm the following:

1. Regarding all that is concerned with the clarification of the terrorist activities carried out by Somozist mercenaries at the service of the dictatorships of other countries seeking to kill us and to silence the voice of the station for which we work, investigations must be conducted to their very final consequences without legalistic excuses and absurd subtleties connected with jurisdiction.

2. In face of the violation of Costa Rican sovereignty, all formal arguments about the alleged authorship of and responsibility for these terrorist attacks are quite unnecessary. Former Somozist guardsmen did it, using Guatemalan documents and resources provided by the Southern Cone regimes, with the support of native elements traitorous to Costa Rica. So the excuses and justifications that some have tried to spread in order to lessen the gravity of these incidents are totally unacceptable.

3. We place responsibility for what has happened and for anything that might happen in the future on the foreign terrorist bands and their accomplices in Costa Rica, which public opinion here in our country and abroad have identified accurately already.

4. The attempts by certain circles to blame the victim rather than the attackers and to make us the dangerous ones rather than those who machinegun us and bomb us are neither logical nor just.

5. The leaders of public opinion in our country cannot avoid the responsibility of preventing some sectors from playing along with those who want to see the end of our political system. To this end they are intent on creating distrust by attacking a legally established communications medium. As a distinguished journalist here in our country said in the wake of the most recent attack, regardless of the differences in viewpoints, we are entitled to work, protected by the equality of rights that the constitution guarantees us.

6. In the face of incidents such as the ones denounced, which are in accordance with the efforts made by some to destabilize our country and deal blows at the people's interests, the democratic organizations and personalities must defend freedom of expression, the press and thought and must condemn these criminal acts in order to close the path to other similar actions against the enterprise for which we work or against any other entity that represents the democratic spirit that Costa Ricans have defended throughout history. Otherwise, those responsible for these attacks would be given a free hand to plunge our country into the confusion and barbarism that is already affecting other countries.

RURAL GUARDS HINDER NARCOTICS AGENTS' WORK

PA261958 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Officials of the Crime Prevention Unit [Unidad Preventiva del Delito--UPD] and of the Public Security Ministry's narcotics department are very angry over the rural guards' actions in San Ramon, Naranjo and Palmares. It is impossible to work in any of these three cities or to clean up the antisocials there because the rural guards hinder the activities of the UPD and narcotics officials.

This past weekend, under orders of Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, UPD and narcotics officials headed for Naranjo to arrest several antisocials. The rural policemen, however, did not let them carry out their activities and even tipped off the hoodlums. As a result, none of them could be arrested.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN-REGISTERED PLANE DROPS ARMS, DESTROYED

PA262135 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jan pp 3, 26

[Excerpt] A Costa Rican plane was machinegunned and destroyed yesterday at 0615 as it was about to take off after having abandoned an enormous quantity of weapons, which were seized.

The twin-engined aircraft, registration TI-ALV, was sighted by the residents of the cantons near the Golden Bridge [bridge over El Salvador's Lempa River] As it dropped two bundles of cargo by parachute from an altitude of 3,000 feet. When some peasants went to the drop sight, they found that they contained weapons.

Several of those who witnessed the cargo parachute drop went to inform the security corps near the Golden Bridge and they in turn immediately advised the air force.

Meanwhile, after dropping the two parachutes, the plane inexplicably headed for an airstrip at La Sabana Ranch, a short distance away from the Golden Bridge, and landed, supposedly to await some sort of signal, message, money or the like.

After a few minutes, a Salvadoran Air Force jet appeared and made reconnaissance flights, firing several warning shots into the air, not at the target, to warn the pilot of the Costa Rican aircraft.

But the pilot of the plane bearing Costa Rican markings did not heed the warning and continued to taxi into position for takeoff. Because of this, the air force pilot fired at the mercenary aircraft, it was officially reported.

The twin-engined plane was immobilized and the cabin section was set on fire and it is believed that the pilot and the copilot, and perhaps some other person, burned to death.

Immediately afterward, several groups of extremists appeared and began an attack, surrounding the area to prevent the landing of any helicopter.

Air Force Commander Col Juan Rafael Bustillo personally flew over the area and later ordered troops to enter the area where the extremist groups had appeared and to search it.

The risk was great, but the incursion was very fruitful, according to military spokesman, who condemned the penetration of mercenaries into Salvadoran territory.

Some of the items now in the hands of the army were shown yesterday: 33 Fal rifles, 2 cargo parachutes, over 9,000 rounds of ammunition, clips and a lot of other materiel.

Pilot Presented to Media

PA262149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Julio Romero Talavera, the Costa Rican pilot who is accused of bringing weapons into Salvadoran territory for the leftist groups which are active in this country, was presented to the media today by the authorities.

According to the authorities, Romero Talavera was the pilot of the Mexican twin-engined Piper plane registered in Costa Rica as TI-ALV, which on Sunday was shot down by a Salvadoran fighter plane after it had dropped two bundles by parachute containing 33 Fal rifles and some 9,000 bullets.

Romero Talavera made no statement to newsmen. He had bruises on his face and his shoulder was wounded, injuries which were apparently caused by a grenade explosion.

The pilot, 31, has first class pilot's license issued in Costa Rica and has worked for the Fertica Company in San Jose and for Nicaraguan Air Lines (LANICA), which was formerly owned by President Somoza and is now owned by the Sandinist regime.

According to the official report, Romero Talavera was captured after he landed his plane on La Sabana Ranch, 95 km southeast of the Salvadoran capital, shortly after he had dropped the smuggled weapons by parachute.

AUTHORITIES DETECT ANOTHER ARMS-SMUGGLING PLANE

PA262227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2137 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Another airplane with a shipment of arms for the guerrillas has been found by a Salvadoran Army patrol south of the Golden Bridge, where a Costa Rican-registered twin-engined plane, piloted by a former employees of Nicaragua airlines, was intercepted on Sunday.

Official spokesmen of the armed forces and the Salvadoran Air Force have given no specifics other than that the "site is somewhat further south than the former site and it is also close to the Golden Bridge in Usulutan Department," in the southwestern part of the country.

This is the fourth mercenary airplane to be detected in El Salvador. Two of the others were registered in Costa Rica and one in Panama.

MEXICO LAUDED FOR ANTI-INTERVENTION ATTITUDE

PA240026 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1123 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The Mexican Government expressed on Wednesday its rejection of any intervention on behalf of either of the two groups that are in conflict in El Salvador and called for the self-determination of the people of our country.

In a statement to the press, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Casteneda said: No country has the right to intervene on the behalf of any political solution. Castaneda emphasized that the manner in which the Salvadorans solve their present problems should depend solely and exclusively on their own sovereign decisions.

The Mexican foreign secretary said that no country, whether near or far, has the authority to influence the events in this Central American country.

After stating that the Mexican Government is determined to safeguard the principle of nonintervention, the foreign secretary said: In the particular case of El Salvador, we believe the scope of the problem makes it necessary for neighboring and distant countries to refrain from placing obstacles in the way of the Salvadoran people's self-determination. Otherwise, there will be even greater bloodshed and the internationalization of the conflict would be inevitable, said the foreign secretary.

Castaneda said that Mexico is obliged to contribute to the preservation of peace in a region of which it is an indivisble part and to promote a climate which is favorable to the decisions that the Salvadorans will make in due time.

Finally, the foreign secretary expressed his country's opposition to the use of direct material support or collective actions to artificially sway public opinion, which can be legitimate only if it reflects the will of the Salvadoran people.

It is comforting to have representatives of a democratic government, like that of Mexico, analyze the foreign intervention in our country in an objective manner, maintaining the principle of the free right of peoples to choose for themselves the government that they want, because the intervention of foreigners in the directing of a people's destiny will never be well-received by the members of the revolutionary government junta or by the Salvadoran people in general.

The people are completely in accord with the international policy maintained by the Mexican Government, as stated publicly by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, since foreign intervention in a particular political situation in any country diminishes the dignity of its inhabitants and goes against the democratic principles upheld by free men.

Let us hope that Mexico's political position with regard to the problems of El Salvador are observed and analyzed by the other countries of the world because, to quote the Mexican foreign secretary: No country has the prerogative to intervene or influence something that only concerns the Salvadoran people.

On the other hand, it should be noted that there is a consensus of opinion between the peoples of Mexico and El Salvador with regard to the fact that Mexico is dutybound to contribute to the preservation of peace in a region of which it is an indivisible part and to promote a climate that is favorable to the decisions that the Salvadorans will have to make in due time.

GUERRILLAS, SECURITY FORCES CONTINUE TO CLASH

Security Corps Patrols

PA262137 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The subversive elements defeated in the western, central and eastern regions, in their desperate flight in search for [words indistinct] the Lempa River and areas on the border with Honduras to carry out harassment actions against defenseless towns, to murder persons who reject their actions and to set fire to their homes. The subversive elements, however, withdraw as soon as the Salvadoran Armed Forces arrive.

One recent case occurred in San Marcos Lempa, 65 km east of San Salvador. The guerrillas attacked there Saturday night and while withdrawing, they set fire to the home of a patrolman. A woman died as a result of burns from the fire.

As a result of these inhuman actions of the terrorists, transport service on the coast highway, the second most important road in the country, is being conducted with utmost caution and under the watch of the security corps.

'Terrorist' Bombings

PA262150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Two terrorist bombs exploded today in the outskirts of San Salvador but no casualties have been reported from the two attacks.

On Sunday night a military patrol was attacked by leftist militants near Cuscatancingo, on the northeastern outskirts of San Salvador. No casualties were reported on either side.

One of the bombs set off this morning damaged houses in the Santa Lucia neighborhood in eastern San Salvador near the installations of the Salvadoran Air Force.

The other bomb exploded in Apopa, 10 km north of San Salvador. Residents reported that after the bomb exploded, leftists exchanged gunfire with soldiers.

The authorities reported that the bus service between San Salvador and Suchitoto, 49 km north of San Salvador was "abnormal" after alleged leftists set a bus on fire on Sunday.

Restaurant Fire

PA262177 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A fire set by suspected extremists today destroyed a branch of the Hardees U.S. restaurant chain in western San Salvador. There have been no reports of casualties from the fire. Damage estimates have yet to be made. The restaurant and others of the same chain have been the target of attacks during recent months.

This was the second large fire in the Salvadoran capital in the past 24 hours.

On Sunday, another fire destroyed two houses in northern San Salvador. No casualties were reported on that occasion.

NEW GUERRILLA STATION REPORTS FMLN ADVANCE

PA261619 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The township of San Antonio de los Ranchos in eastern El Salvador was taken by troops of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the guerrilla radio "Venceremos" reported today in a morning broadcast monitored in Honduras.

The station claims to be transmitting from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, which encompasses the Salvadoran Departments of La Union, Morazan and San Miguel, and said FMLN forces attacked the 5 de Noviembre Dam and staged various incursions in townships in Cabanas and Morazan Provinces.

According to the station, "the Salvadoran Government is making frantic efforts to remain in power in the face of the uncontrollable advance of the popular forces."

"Peace will be possible in El Salvador only when poverty and repression are eradicated and a democratic and revolutionary government is installed in the country," the radio said.

COMMUNIST LEADER HANDAL EVALUATES OFFENSIVE

LD231556 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Havana, January 22 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Peter Fort reports from Havana:

Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Salvadoran Communist Party and a member of the five-member General Command of the Faraboundo Marti National Liberation Front has given an interview to correspondents of MTI and NEPSZABADSAG with the assessment of the first stage of the January general offensive of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and recent developments in the struggle against the military-Christian-Democratic junta. The tape-recorded declaration has been carried to Havana from El Salvador.

"We are well aware that our friends, the workers in several parts of the world are keenly following the events in El Salvador. We know that it is impossible to see clearly the state of the anti-junta struggle from the press reports alone.

"January 12. A general offensive was launched against the junta by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. For the first time in a lengthy struggle, the initiative was taken by the revolutionaries. The enemy had to defend itself throughout the country. The balance of the first days of the offensive is positive. The army units were confined to the barracks, and even towns got temporarily under the control of the revolutionary forces. Several areas of El Salvador have been liberated from the units of the repressive security force and paramilitary organizations. The organization of the bodies of people's power has been started."

Then Shafick Handal gave an evaluation of the general strike.

"Much of the capital's economic life was paralysed. The workers downed the tools in key industrial districts. The strike did not affect the whole city, however. Consequently, it was not as effective as it should have been. But it should also be born in mind that in the previous months the junta carried out an unrestrained campaign of terror in the capital: Thousands were murdered.

"In compliance with the interests of U.S. imperialism, the junta's propaganda machine distorts the events. We are pictured as a movement that has lost the battle, one which wished to seize power but failed to."

Shafick Handal continued his interview by declaring:

"Let me make it clear that we did not regard the January general offensive as one aimed at securing ultimate victory. Our assessment of the country's balance of power and state of affairs is realistic. We take into account the country's unfavourable geographical location: El Salvador borders on two countries with dictatorial governments. We are aware that there are external forces behind the fascist military junta which assist the regime politically and militarily. The description applies in the first place to the U.S. imperialism, which has stepped up its interference. Venezuela's Christian-Socialist government should also be mentioned.

"The crisis in El Salvador has an implication that endangers the peace of not only this country, but also the whole of Central America and even the entire world. I am referring to the irresponsible and adventurist policies of the United States.

"When the United States made an overture to us for a dialogue, our response was positive. But when the offensive was launched, Washington opted for bolstering the repressive military junta, instead of opening negotiations.

"The U.S. escalatory policy which resulted in the Vietnam crisis resembles to the present U.S. conduct. That is why we call on the nations of the world to express solidarity with El Salvador and support the revolution in Nicaragua.

"Our aim is to secure the stoppage of military aid to the Salvadoran military junta and of the political pressure on the Nicaraguan revolution. We want U.S. arms and military advisers pulled back from Central America."

In the final part of his declaration, Shafick Handal sent his greetings to the Hungarian working people and the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party]. He expressed his gratitude to the socialist countries for the solidarity and moral support with which they have been assisting the heroic struggle of El Salvador's democratic and revolutionary forces.

FMLN'S CAYETANO CARPIO ON NATIONAL CONDITION

PA270227 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 9

[Second part of interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, by Ricardo Trejos Maldonado, held somewhere in Central America; no date given]

[Text] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Commander Marcial, is a short, thin man, but even his gentle personality cannot hide the firmness, the flame of the revolution that he carries within and that emanates from his eyes.

The son of a carpenter who died shortly after he was born, Salvador Cayetano Carpio and his sister were left in the care of their grandmother because his mother had to earn some money working as a domestic.

Imperialism Was Surprised

Continuing the interview, we asked him the following question:

Question. Even if no armed intervention by the United States occurs, what type of aid is the United States giving and what type can it give the Salvadoran regime, and what is the rebel organization's capacity to confront it?

Answer. "Imperialism has various ways of intervening directly or indirectly in El Salvador. The junta has maintained itself with the enormous quantities of military supplies which the U.S. Government is providing: helicopters, tanks, ammunition, bombs, planes and so forth."

"At this moment, imperialism has quickly provided much more supplies since our offensive was initiated. Imperialism was alarmed by the thrust of our force and its combat ability.

It considers the puppet government to be in danger of being overthrown. This is confirmed by the military aid which it is openly giving."

And he goes on to say: "Imperialism has other means of intervention: Guatemala and Honduras. In addition, it is intervening by exerting pressure through Venezuela, which is one of the countries that is supplying the most war materiel, economic aid and military advisers."

"It has other resources. Right now, it is pulling strings to see if direct intervention, such as in the case of Dominican Republic, can be organized through the OAS."

"The Salvadoran people, who have been fighting for their freedom for so many years, do not want imperialism to intervene. Our people have suffered a great deal and what has happened in the last few years is unequalled. We do not desire intervention, but our people are stoic and hardened. With their firm will imperialism's effort would conflict with the dignity of the Salvadoran people. All Latin American people would be insensed. Intervention would be a big mistake that would be very costly. [quotations as published]

Salvador Cayetano Carpio's labor and political struggles were very intense from 1944 to 1970. He suffered imprisonment, tortures and exile.

Only his proletarian background, his practical philosophy and his leadership training enabled him to maintain his willingness to only go forward, persons close to him have said.

A Political Solution

Question. There is talk of a political solution. What strategy do you people have for combining war with this possibility?

Answer. "All wars are a continuation of politics by military means. These means are interwoven with measures of a political and diplomatic type. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are currently engaged in a diplomatic offensive whose goal is the total isolation of the puppet government, and above all, avoiding intervention.

The FMLN does not scrimp on talks and dialogue with any well-intentioned force that is interested in solving the problems of the Salvadoran people, of course respecting independence and self-determination. It is in this spirit that the FMLN is ready. That is why the organization replied to a step by the U.S. State Department, a step to hold talks with the FMLN. However, imperialism is lately refusing contacts."

"This indicates that it intends to intensify its aggressive acts."

There Will Be a Place for the Honest

Question. Can a political solution include the possibility of national guardsmen joining with the rebel army?

Answer. "This is a basic problem of domestic politics. This will depend on the decisions of the Salvadoran people." There are friendly and unfriendly forces interested in that problem. We have said that we are willing to solve those problems within the framework of the revolution's intersts.

"Besides, it has to be said that it cannot be denied that the Salvadoran people want to form their revolutionary armed forces, which at this moment are already fighting throughout the nation's territory."

"There will be a place for the honest elements who desire independence and democracy. We are willing to have the new army give them a place where they can develop their technical abilities for the benefit of our working people. This problem creates no difficulties."

"There will be plenty of room for the officers and groups which patriotically adopt the cause of our people's liberation and the construction of a society in line with their interests."

"This applies to the army, but not to the national guard, which is a security corps, as it is called. It is a corps of truly incredible criminality. We believe these would be replaced by the armed people."

Important Convergence

Question. How many officers and men have gone over to the ranks of the people?

Answer. "For months, progressive soldiers have been reaching higher levels of democracy and sensitivity to the interests of the people. By now, there are a fair number of officers with the ranks of colonel or captain, who in one way or another are cooperating with the struggle of the people."

"We have not set down the condition that these elements join our ranks; but if there is agreement in the patriotic desire to liberate our people and to work to achieve a happy future, we find that this agreement is very important for the destiny of the people."

Colonel Majano

Question. In your opinion, what role does Colonel Majano play in this?

Answer. "We have watched Colonel Majano's evolution with great interest. During the past few weeks, his attitude has been very brave and of great importance. His ideas converge quite a lot with popular interests."

The Tortures

Besides his intensive struggle for liberty, Commander Marcial went through the odyssey of an unskilled manual laborer before learning the trade of a baker.

In Santa Ana, he picked coffee. In the city of Antigua, Guatemala, he worked in a hospital. In 1950, he returned to El Salvador from exile abroad. He lived in strict secrecy for 2 years until he was taken prisoner along with labor leader Tula Alvarenga, whom he later married.

In those days he was subjected to cruel tortures. His left eye was badly damaged when he was beaten. Several years ago, he discussed the tortures he had suffered in a publication. On one page he relates that at one time he was shown to Tula Alvarenga when he was swollen from a beating and completely nude. He also stressed the shameful event on the day of that macabre session, when his torturers took a young girl, some 13 years old, to view him nude and recently totured.

In 1953 he escaped from prison and was later recaptured and imprisoned until he was finally freed after a hunger strike that lasted more than 20 days.

His daughter Guadalupe, from his first marriage, was killed last year while participating in a demonstration.

In 1970, he began living in greater secrecy. About these 10 years during which the people have waged a more aggressive war, he says absolutely nothing, his friends say.

His friends and combatants point out that he has not wanted to say anything about these 10 years during which he has faced greater danger, during which he has participated in the struggle with greater intensity, a period of great events.

They say that when the point is raised, he replies: "Since 1 April 1970, my person, my name have been completely immersed in the great tasks the people are carrying out."

The Last Question

Question. What does the Sandinist people's revolution mean for you and what do you expect from it at this moment?

Answer. Several times we have said that the Sandinist people's revolution has changed the history of Central America and of course, it has shaken the foundations of Latin American History.

"This has meant a break from bondage for Central America and has been the beginning of an uncontrollable march of all our peoples toward liberation. In addition to this, for us, the Sandinist people's revolution has deeply stimulated the Salvadoran people and raised them to the highest rung which they stand at this moment." Thus ended the interview with the legendary Commander Marcial, coordinator of the FMLN General Command.

PRIEST SAYS 'CHURCH CANNOT APPROVE OF VIOLENCE'

PA262333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 25 Jan 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A representative of the Catholic Church said here today that "we should be happy with the economic aid that the United States is giving us since it means help for the development of our agriculture and more work for the factories."

The representative was Father Roberto Torruella, who replaced Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, in delivering the Sunday homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral, which is in the midst of reconstruction and has been occupied several times by guerrillas.

Rivera y Damas clebrated mass today in Santiago de Maria, the archdiocese he heads and where he has celebrated mass every fourth Sunday. Since Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero died and he was appointed apostolic administrator of San Salvador, he is now in charge of both posts.

Father Torruella also said: "All the politicians and parties must show how much real support they have through elections. The church cannot approve of violence, regardless of its source."

"Every night, the martial law ends the lives of many Salvadorans who die without pain or glory, without cause or in defense of some ideals. They die simply because they go into the streets at a specific time, because they are unwary or too trustful."

"The martial law is a law based on military viewpoints and it is possible that many reasons can be found to establish and justify it. But such a measure is not ethically just. How can a man be killed just like that, without being guilty of anything? The army should make an effort to prevent so many useless deaths."

"Regarding military aid, I must say that from a strictly military viewpoint, we believe that all governments have the right to perfect, modernize and improve technologically their means of defense, and the capitalist and the socialist countries do this even though a sector opposes this aid."

"But I tell that sector that if they want to express their political views they must be honest and objective in stating the truth. This would force us to point to the trafficking of weapons which come to El Salvador through Nicaragua."

"Several times I have heard the Nicaraguan defense minister state over several foreign radio stations: Cuba yesterday, Nicaragua today, El Salvador tomorrow."

"As a Salvadoran and much less as a Christian, I do not agree. One cannot accept any interference: Neither from the North nor the South. To return to absolutist dictatorships is to turn history back."

"If one is fighting for mankind, there must be the least possible recourse to violence, because if men destroy and attack everything they are promoting chaos and disorder and there will be no life, peace or happiness for the Salvadoran people."

"We must be honest and recognize that the reforms are historic events and that the people who have benefited from them are happy because they have lived for many years in an unjust situation which is now being improved."

"But we must accept one thing or another, and not take one step back from the decision that we make and we should not pay attention to the powerful, the insults, or the threats. Society oppresses us and God wants us to be brave and to feel that we are part of the people."

The mass was attended by about 1,500 people, who on three occasions interrupted Father Torruella with heavy applause.

RADIO LISTENERS CRITICIZE 'MARXISTLIKE' JESUITS

PA232239 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 22 Jan 81 pp 3, 13

[Excerpts] Jesuit priest Father Luis de Sebastian was presented as a "representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) in several European countries" during a recent interview conducted by Radio Exterior of Spain. The broadcast was heard on shortwave radio by some neighbors who have informed us about it.

Some of those neighbors, who claimed to be part of the civic movement for the defense of democracy and liberty in our country, said the following: "Events are confirming what has been said repeatedly for some time: that the Jesuits in El Salvador are fully linked ideologically and politically with the Marxist-Leninist movement that has unleashed this horrible orgy of blood on our fatherland."

The persons who heard the Spanish radio broadcast added: "The Jesuit, in speaking to the radio station as FDR ambassador and coordinator of the support for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), has confirmed that the Jesuits have always been, and will continue, directing terrorist activities in the country."

The sources also noted that "it is evident that the Jesuits are using their great international influence to strengthen the Salvadoran terrorists and to hide the tremendous failure of their notorious final offensive as well as the disregard with which the people see the leftist movement in El Salvador."

The sources were emphatic in noting that "the time has come for suspending the operations of the Marxistlike Jesuits in our country and for the government to stop having a reverential kind of fear that has resulted in the defeat of other governments that have succumbed to the Jesuits' Machiavelian plans, which serve the goals of international communism."

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR 17 JAN

PA261531 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today denied that the Guatemalan Government has had any participation in the internal conflict in El Salvador.

Regarding this, the public relations secretariat of the Presidency announced the following: The Guatemalan Government has repeatedly stated its unrestricted respect for and abidance by the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, demanding the same conduct toward our country. Therefore, it rejects reports accusing the Guatemalan Government of interfering in the domestic affairs of other states because these reports are false and biased.

REAGAN COUNSELED AGAINST WHITE'S DIPLOMACY

PA261249 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 2

["National Current Events" column: "The Boasting of Ambassador White"]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that Mr Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has played a decisive role in the revolutionary events that have rocked that country and have caused thousands of victims, institutional upheaval and a weakening of the economy. Many years of hard work and great sacrifices by all the people will be necessary to secure a recovery.

White himself recently told NEWSWEEK magazine about the role he has played. This was done for the benefit of those who were not too well informed and for those who were not convinced. In his statement to NEWSWEEK, White, carried away by natural personal vanity and trying to win the favor of the new government, praised himself. This vanity is easy to explain: By accident and as a result of circumstances, he was able to feel like the lord and master of the destiny of a nation, not his own--unfortunately--but a foreign--in every sense of the word--nation, a nation toward which he never felt close. How could he be close? Love for a people is born out of familiarity, out of living together, sharing troubles and joys under equal conditions; in other words, out of a simple and sincere friendship. He has been only the proconsul, the unappealable, cold, calculating and--we could add--unbending arbiter. He has been an intruder for the people whose fate he had in his hands. For him, it was only a professional episode. If he succeeded, he would collect honors; if he did not, he would go sing somewhere else.

What the new authorites may think of the merits of his work and about rewarding his ideological deviations is something else. From a political point of view, Mr White's behavior represents a reprehensible example of meddling, of the worst type of interventionism. His behavior has been repudiated because he used the name, the prestige and the power of his country to make decisions on matters that are the sole responsibility of a sovereign people. And this, which is serious enough, is not all. In openly intervening in a foreign political process, he did it to the detriment of the interests of his own nation and in favor of its declared enemies. Everything Mr White did in El Salvador helped to set the stage for an internal struggle that could result in the coming to power of a communist regime committed to Soviet plans for world hegemony.

It cannot be supposed that such consequences were not the objective of Ambassador White. Both his deeds and his statements outline a perfectly defined revolutionary project. He aligned himself with the government junta because that was Washington's line, but he was careful to protect, to justify and to stimulate the insurrection through his international connections. There is no doubt that his immediate chiefs in the State Department--Bowdler, Cheek, Bushnell and so forth--shared White's criterion to the effect that a Marxist solution to the conflict would not harm U.S. interests. To this, we must add White's diplomatic background in Venezuela and Bolivia so that the new administration may be fully aware of who he is. Diplomacy "a la White" can have no room in the new political-diplomatic framework drawn up by President Reagan and backed by General Haig, the future secretary of state, considering that White has openly told NEWSWEEK about the activist and antielite role he played to promote the "general rebellion" and to establish a new order by taking advantage of his position of power.

White brags, for example, when he says: "Our statements have made it impossible for decent people to be on the rightwing." White admits that he dedicated himself to creating and to spreading values and standards that go against the established social order and that he worked to discredit of the centers of power through the use of slander. According to him, his work was so thorough that all those who do not have socialist ideas or do not agree with socialist plans, live in shame. Then, to be a rightist is to be some sort of social outcast who has no place in society unless he changes and moves over to the left. It is evident that Mr White exaggerates the results of his diplomatic-political meddling. What happens is that the discrediting preaching of Mr White and of those who helped him in the schismatic work, was accompanied by persecution, blackmail and expropiations. There was neither time nor opportunity to counteract the campaign of insults. Sometimes, there was only time for saving one's life. On other occasions, some of the property was saved. The essential values, however, still stand because those values are democracy, liberty, tradition and culture and these are permanent values.

GUERRILLAS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR 81 EXPLOSIONS

PA261905 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Six clandestine leftist organizations have claimed responsibility for the explosion of 81 [propaganda] bombs in Guatemala City, according to a bulletin sent to this paper. The organizations added that they also painted slogans supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The bulletin says the bombs were placed in various parts of the city, and that on exploding they spewed out approximately 20,000 leaflets announcing the "victorious insurrection of the brotherly Salvadoran people."

The organizations signing the bulletin are: The Felipe Antonio Garcia Revolutionary Workers Nucleus; the Committee of Peasant Unity; the Trinidad Gomez Hernandez Settlers Coordinating Board; the Robin Garcia Revolutionary Student Front; the Federation of College and High School Students, and the Vicente Menchu Christian Revolutionaries.

PRESIDENT LAUNCHES NATIONWIDE LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA262203 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government began a nationwide literacy campaign today that will mobilize 156,000 teachers in rural areas of this country.

The program was inaugurated today by Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia during a ceremony at the government palace.

Lucas Garcia said that more than 1 million Guatemalans will be made literate during the campaign, thus confronting one of the country's most serious problems.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA TERMED 'NO 1 ENEMY OF PEACE' IN REGION

PA241707 Teguciagalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Jose de Jesus Ulloa Duarte Commentary]

[Text] Good morning friends and listeners. Today we continue with our task of revealing to the people and the armed forces information we have obtained regarding the manner in which the Nicaraguan Sandinist government is organizing and preparing, not for the defense of its revolution or the maintenance of its Marxist regime, which at any rate would be against the Nicaraguan people which have already awakened from their passing joy to crude reality, but to attack and create armed rebellions against neighboring countries, especially ours. Nicaragua is following instructions from Cuba in a plot hatched by Moscow against Central America.

Here is some intelligence information obtained from Nicaragua: The nine commanders who make up the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate have been ordered not to appear in public more than two at a time.

Training courses on terrorism have been given to Salvadoran, Honduran and Guatemalan guerrillas. This guerrilla training is under the direct control of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Nicaraguan Sandinist regime is determined, in case of an emergency, to bomb military targets and alleged guerrilla training camps in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, according to their statements.

It has been said and it is known that some weeks ago Sandinist Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, chief of the Sandinist army, was ready to directly attack Honduras. In case of finding serious military obstacles he was going to ask for Cuban logistical support. Regarding this possibility, it has been learned that Fidel Castro, beside his public statements, has assured the Sandinist chiefs that the United States will not help democratic forces fight Nicaragua because according to him, the United States, even before Ronald Reagan became President, as has been the rule during the past 20 years, will support [as heard] any strong action by Fidel Castro.

The Sandinists have drafted a list of some 1,000 persons living in Nicaragua, including the most influential citizens in all fields who do not belong to the single Sandinist party, dissident party leaders and others. These persons are closely watched and there are orders to eliminate them immediately if a revolutionary movement occurs. This would behead any action against the government, if a political crisis occurs in Nicaragua.

The capture, in Honduran territory, of war material, the discovery of underground weapons caches and official statements by high-ranking Honduran and Salvadoran officials regarding the guerrilla traffic between Nicaragua and El Salvador, using Honduran territory as a bridge, confirms to a great extent the truth of our reports.

The Sandinist Nicaraguan Government has, therefore, become the No 1 enemy of peace in Central America. It is being used as a base for operations and sanctuary for all subversive movements troubling this region today and those which may appear in the future.

Everything, as we have always said and reassert once again, is part of plot against the Central American region in order to destabilize it socially and militarily in order to surround the United States, passing through Mexico, a country which, as we all know, is the new powder keg in Latin America. Although it has 200 multimillionaries, each of whom has a personnal fortune of over $100 million from petroleum earnings, the rest of the Mexican people live in the most contrasting misery.

These are the elements used by Moscow, acting through Cuba and communist Nicaragua to bring war to Latin America. This is why it wants to internationalize the Salvadoran civil war and has landed the first group of 100 mercenaries in the sector known as El Cuco. Although these have been eliminated, it has been proven that they came from Nicaragua.

We are now facing a new case of international aggression and the OAS and the United Nations should intervene.

ARMY REPORTEDLY SEIZES 3 SALVADORAN LIGHT PLANES

PA262354 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] San Pedro Sula--Unofficial reports here allude to the caputre by Honduran forces of three Salvadoran registered light planes in a valley in the Ocotepeque Department, where the planes supposedly landed with a shipment of weapons.

It was impossible to obtain official confirmation of the report, but unofficial reliable sources in the area reported that members of the 7th Battalion based at El Pozo arrested the occupants of a plane that landed on the north highway near Cucuyagua on Saturday.

The same sources, however, were not able to either confirm or deny reports that the aircraft were loaded with weapons.

STUDENT FEDERATION PROTESTS ARRESTS OF LEADERS

PA242302 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The Honduran University Students Federation revealed the arrest, and in some cases the disappearance of, over 70 student, labor, peasant, teacher and political leaders.

The federation's Executive Committee said that the repressive drive by the Honduran security corps is striving to halt the solidarity demonstrations being held in Tegucigalpa and other towns in support of the just struggle of the Salvadoran people.

This repression also tends to behead democratic, people's and revolutionary organizations in Honduras. Finally, it said that rightist sectors are seeking the proper conditions for a fascist coup d'etat to turn Honduras into the counterrevolutionary bastion of Central America.

NEWSMEN PRESENT OPINIONS TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA242203 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Democratic Congressman Robert W. Edgar stated in Tegucigalpa yesterday that, in his opinion, it is a mistake for the U.S. Government to grant military aid to the Salvadoran regime, especially at this crucial time for the politics of this Central American nation.

Robert W. Edgar is on a visit to our country along with two other members of the Congress of the United States, Gerry E. Studds and Barbara Ann Mikulski, to investigate the political situation in Honduras and to gather information on respect for human rights.

Yesterday, the congressmen held an informal meeting with representatives of the press in the capital, which was basically aimed at gathering the reporters' impressions of the process of returning to constitutional order and the social and political situation in the nation.

During the meeting with the newsmen, the issue of the United States' resumption of military aid to the Salvadoran Government was brought up. This policy was harshly criticized by one newsman, who pointed out that the northern nation should set aside its old interventionist tradition and let these small nations solve their problems alone.

Congressmen Gerry Studds and Robert W. Edgar shared this criticism of the U.S. Government's insistance on giving military aid to El Salvador and to other dictatorial-type governments in Latin America.

Congressman Studds said that the concern now being voiced to U.S. Government over what is happening politically in Central America has extended to private organizations, some of them religious, as in the case of the Unitarian Church, which is financing the trip of several of the 11 members of the delegation which is accompanying them on this visit to Central America.

The congressmen had previously been to Costa Rica and Nicaragua where they held meetings with representatives of various organizations, both private and public, of the right and the left, as they did in Honduras.

Here in our country they talked yesterday with Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly. Unfortunately, they said, they were unable to talk to Provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, who had made an appointment to see them during the afternoon. This was canceled at the last moment but he promised to receive them today.

We would like to hear what you have to say about the elections here, whether they were held as scheduled and whether the military have agreed to withdraw from power, Studds asked the newsmen.

It turned out to be paradoxical to hear the newsmen say things which up to now we have never heard on radio or television nor read in the written press.

"It is depressing," Gerry Studds said with a grimance, referring to the social and political scene described by the representatives of the media, not the owners, but reporters, editors and columnists.

They were told that in the April 1980 elections people voted above all as a sign of rejection of the military and of the government of corruption they have had to date.

But people were cheated because they expected the political parties, particularly the winning Liberal Party, to set up a transition government according to the hopes of the people, not an extension of the military rule.

The U.S. congressmen were also told that the important issue was not to hold elections on the date scheduled, before the end of the year, but rather the conditions for arriving at these elections for the highest officials.

The newsmen's story included strong attacks on the two traditional parties which have shown themselves to be in open concubinage to the military in the transitional government, showing that they are not political alternatives for this country.

Also, that elections alone are not the answer to the problems of Honduras, because democracy cannot exist at the national level when it does not exist within the political institutions themselves. Therefore, the figures who dominate the political parties are not genuine representatives of the people.

There was also harsh criticism of the majority parties and their leaders, who have not exactly been examples of honesty during their terms in office and are not very different from the military regimes.

Listening to the opinions of the men of the press, the congressmen nodded their heads, sometimes smiling while hearing tales of Honduran politics.

The meeting lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours and when it ended the visitors said that their visit to Central America is aimed precisely at closely observing what is happening in these countries, which would enable them to give a knowledgeable opinion when it is their turn to speak in American forums, either in Congress or in the districts they represent, when discussing issues about this region.

They said they would make every effort to try to convince political sectors of their country not to continue sending military aid to these countries. However, the Honduran newsmens' concern over U.S. interference in the domestic problems of the Central American nations was left hanging.

"The ideal thing," said one newsman, "would be for the United States to let these people decide their own fate, so that the principle of self-determination that is so much appreciated by the noble American people would also be respected in these small nations."

NICARAGUA

U.S. AID SUSPENSION CITED BY PLANNING MINISTER

PA270406 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] We will not permit anyone to come and search our own home. We control our destiny, said Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, referring to the Reagan administration's questioning of the use of the $60 million which the U.S. Covernment loaned Nicaragua.

The U.S. Government, which promised a $75-million loan to Nicaragua, announced that it would retain the remaining $15 million until it had ensured that the revolutionary government was complying with the commitment of turning over to the private sector 60 percent of those funds.

Commander Ruiz reiterated that the government, prior to the granting of the loan, had provided the private businessmen with amounts larger than those now being questioned.

He noted that economic sabotage is already underway; that there are camps on the southern and northern borders of Nicaragua which have the support of the local reactionary sectors, in complicity with the Nicaraguan reactionary community residing in the United States.

He warned that 11 this constitutes a menace to the normal development of our country's economy.

In conclusion, he noted that although the United States is taking advantage of Nicaragua's need for foreign resources to help its development, between a conditioned check and freedom, our people prefer the freedom it won with their blood. He warned that should there be intervention or strong counterrevolution, the rules of the game may be broken, underlining that it will be up to the workers alone to safeguard the nation's destiny.

U.S. TAKING 'SEVERAL DAYS' TO ANSWER PROTEST NOTE

PA231855 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Jan 81 pp 3, 14

[Text] While the Christian Democratic junta has backtracked on its slander against the Sandinist revolution, the State Department, upon receiving the protest note from the National Reconstruction Government, has said that the review of the note "will take several days."

It is significant that, following the strong and dignified position adopted by the revolutionary government, those who previously believed White's groundless statements are now limiting themselves to stating that "they are not in a position to confirm from which country or countries the alleged assistance to Salvadoran revolutionaries originates."

The fact that an official of the Christian Democratic junta visitng Mexico has found himself forced to take back the words of his government by saying that it "never said the foreigners who landed in its coasts were Nicaraguans" is further evidence that the accusations against our revolution have found no echo in world public opinion or among democratic governments in the world. Nevertheless, we must stress that as long as the Christian Democratic junta and the State Department persist in talking about the alleged "invasion" the maneuvers against the Salvadoran people and the Nicaraguan revolution will not be stopped.

The most categorical evidence to back this assertion has been supplied by the very people who are interested in internationalizing the conflict and hurting the Central American revolutionary movement.

Suffice it to say that in Mexico the representative of the Christian Democratic junta said that "his government reserves the right to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty--the same one Somoza invoked without success--in view of the foreign intervention." Meanwhile, the State Department has continued to hint that economic "aid" to our country will be suspended if it is proved that there was an "invasion" from Nicaragua.

Needless to say, these assertions prove that these two governments are keenly interested in creating the necessary conditions to attack the Salvadoran revolutionaries and at the same time hurt the Nicaraguan revolution.

EDEN PASTORA ADDRESSES UNION LEADERS ON DEFENSE

PA271205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Speech by Commander Eden Pastora at meeting with trade union leaders at Sandinist Workers Federation headquarters in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companero Ivan Castillo, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation, brother trade union leaders, workers in general:

We are representing commander of the revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army. We have come to talk with you about defense, the defense of an entire people, the defense of (?national) sovereignty, the defense of the dignity of an entire people and the defense of the achievements won by our Sandinist people's revolution, a revolution that has cost us Nicaraguans dozens of years of struggle and sacrifice, that has cost us more than 50,000 heroes and martyrs, that has cost us destroyed cities.

We came to talk to you about the defense of all these beautiful things which can only be achieved within a Sandinist peoples revolution, the most beautiful of the world, the most popular, the most humanitarian. A revolution which the world is now watching because it is an example to the world.

All the watchwords, all the revolutionary programs which are going to solve the problems of our peasants and workers, all the martyrs of our revolution, however, will have served no purpose if we cannot defend what has cost us so much. The defense is basic. We cannot consider it as just the end of a rifle barrel. The defense of the revolution is in production, that is, in the economy, in politics and in the military field.

If we, the workers of Nicaragua, cannot produce, we cannot develop the revolutionary projects. We must work to bring foreign currency into our country to purchase the resources to develop the revolutionary programs. Fifteen million dollars represent 150 million cordobas or 40 health centers, hospitals, clinics, education material, professors, the guarantee to develop these plans, these revolutionary projects.

We had the capability of using our rifles during the liberation war. We will be able to again wield our rifles to face any foreign aggression. We, the workers, must show the antipeople, the counterrevolutionaries in and out of Nicaragua that we, the proletariat, are capable of building a new fatherland, a fatherland that may serve as an example, and this is the main souce of concern for U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism does not see the problem as the loss of the gold mines from which they stole gold; it does not see the problem as the loss of maritime riches when we recovered the wealth of our continental sea shelf, our maritime wealth and our forest resources. To a certain extent, they can resign themselves to having lost the political, economic and military power that guaranteed that they could sack our wealth. The main concern of U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua is the example that this revolution is giving and will give.

Imagine, Nicaraguan workers, the example this revolution will set in 5 or 3 or 7 years. The rest of America will lose sight of us, with the wealth of our people, with a stoic working people, with a people who love the worker and the peasant, with a people with a new mentality, overcoming the selfishness which Somozism left us, with a new society, with a new man, the beautiful things that this revolution will achieve. This example is the greatest worry for U.S. imperialism. However, this is what we have to defend by working more, producing more. We must also defend it in the political field, on the international scene and at home, with governments which are friendly toward our revolution, with governments which observe us with concern, by demonstrating to them that this revolution is a revolution made by mature men, by capable men who can lead our workers and peasants out of illiteracy, unhealthy conditions, and the hunger to which they were subjected by a traitorous bourgeoisie which exploited our workers for centuries.

These bourgeoisie dare to say that we Sandinists promote hatred. It was they who promoted hatred by exploiting us and keeping us in abject misery and illiteracy, a wealthy country like Nicaragua, potentially the wealthiest country in America. We have no deserts. The United States has deserts and much land which produces nothing. We do not have one inch of unproductive soil. The wealth of a people depends on the wealth of their land.

We have hard-working people. The Nicaraguans are such hard workers that some of the Panamanian banana plantations were created by Nicaraguans. Some of the Honduran banana plantations were established by Nicaraguans and also the Costa Rican banana plantations. The Costa Rican shoe industry is in the hands of Nicaraguans. We are hard-working and will continue to be hard-working. In spite of centuries of exploitation, we did not die of hunger.

Only with such stoic and dedicated people, people dedicated to others, were we able to win a war, because we wanted to be free, and wanting is being able to do, and now that we are able to be free, we are free. These beautiful things of the revolution, which we could continue to talk about all night, must be defended.

We have spoken about the economy and about politics and now we shall turn to military matters.

We have one sector of our people in uniform, trained and armed: the Sandinist People's Army. We have the state security corps and we have the Sandinist police. However, the great majority of the people must be organized, trained and armed like the Sandinist People's Militias, and this is where the responsibility lies in 1981 for the labor leaders. They are responsible for organizing the militias in their work centers.

Every labor leader must be the chief of the militia in his work center. We must ensure that the workers attend the great militia training centers which Deputy Commander (Ene Hernan) will talk about later. Six large militia training centers will be established in Managua because every Sandinist, every revolutionary, every Nicaraguan who loves his people, the peasants, the dignity taught by Sandino, who wants to be proud, that pride of the Indian race which runs in the veins of our general of free men, Agusto Cesar Sandino, every good Nicaraguan son must be a Sandinist in order to defend now against the real threat of the counterrevolutionaries who are in and outside Nicaragua, who again want to shackle our fatherland's sovereignty, who want to return to take power, a power which they held for decades and were unable to, or rather would not, solve the hunger and poor health conditions of our peasants and workers.

We clearly understand that every Sandinist should become a soldier with combat training, with a high degree of combat training. At the instruction centers, we will have... [changes thought]

We have passed the stage of parades; the peasant has thrown away his rubber boots, the bricklayer has cast off his bricklayer's shoes; now we are going on to military tactics and target practice, to guarantee that every Nicaraguan will be a good soldier capable of physically eliminating his enemy 200 meters away. [applause]

Everything in this world has its limits. Revolutionary patience also has its limits and we are reaching the end of it. It is the only revolution which after victory has continued to sustain casualties. No more of that. They will not continue killing us. [applause] We are going to give the workers and peasants military training so the enemy will be the casualties and not us. [applause]

The Marines have come here four times already and hoisted the stars and stripes over our land. Much blood has been shed by our Nicaraguan brothers as a result of the Yankee Marines' bullets. Sandino defeated U.S. imperialism for the first time in the middle of the continent after 7 years of guerrilla warfare. If they return for a fifth time, they will find out who Sandino's sons are. They will find a dignified people, proud of their blood and race, prepared to die on their feet but never to live on their knees. [applause]

Many bourgeoisie were mistaken. We told them we were going to have a revolution and revolution means transformation and change, not reformism. They made the mistake of believing that we were going to make [word indistinct] social reforms. We are making a true and thorough revolution, true social, political and political changes.

This revolution will not be stopped by U.S. imperialism, regardless of how powerful it might be, regardless of the tanks it might have, regardless of the cannon and ammunition it might have. They cannot defeat an armed people. They would get mired down in a peoples war. The Sandinist peoples militia, the armed people, can play a persuasive role so the Americans will not get involved in an adventure that would cost them dearly and which they would regret, because we Nicaraguans are prepared to start fighting beginning right there on the beaches where they may land. We are prepared to fight from the border, if they want to violate our borders. It is not that we want war; we did not want the past war. We were forced to kill or die. We don't want another war, but if they force us to, we will go to war with our heads high, happy and calm because we will be defending our dignity, our pride, our sovereignty, and that which has cost us so dearly. [applause]

What we want to do is coexist with the bourgeoisie, what we are teaching people to call the patriotic bourgeoisie, but definitely [applause], but definitely the bourgeoisie did not want to correct itself before the war nor does it want to correct things now. And if they come here to kill us, we are going to kill them. [applause]

We are going to continue to organize in 1981 with the same enthusiasm. And I ask everyone here and all the people who are listening to maintain the same enthusiasm maintained by our glorious Sandinist People's Army, our Sandinist people's militias, which fought a war of liberation, shoulder to shoulder with all the people, to maintain the same enthusiasm as in 1980 in the Sandinist people's militias. Everyone must prepare for war. Everyone must train and become a real soldier, as I said at the beginning, apt, capable of physically annihilating any antipeople, any counterrevolutionary, any blue-eyed blond who may come to the coast to kill us. [applause]

We are going to arm all the people. Riflemen--we may need 50,000, 70,000, 80,000 or 100,000 riflemen. We are going to form a people's army. And they are never again going to take any more of our territory. We are no longer going to lose more territory like Guanacaste. We are not going to lose any more territory like the territory in conflict. They are not going to take San Andres easily. They are not going to take away Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno easily. [applause]

We are going to defend territorial integrity at international forums and on the battlefields. We are going to show the world what can be done by a people who have class awareness.

The turncoat bourgeoisie, the exploiting bourgeoisie, if it has not yet become aware, let it become aware once and for all that the time of exploitation in Nicaragua is a thing of the past. They are no longer going to make prostitutes of the daughters of our peasants and workers. [applause]

Today we are sovereign, free and independent and there is no embassy that is going to come here to lay down the law, regardless of whether that embassy represents one of the most powerful armies of the world. We have the power of morality, the power of dignity which Sandino tought us, the power of love for our people. Never again will we be on our knees. You labor leaders, take this message to all the workers and take all the workers to the training centers: 80,000 riflemen, 100,000 riflemen with RPG-7's, with antiaircraft weapons. They will not violate our airspace. We will show the enemies of the revolution that the people are ready to die right on the beach.

And if U.S. imperialism comes with its army, we will engage in the most glorious endeavor of the nation's history. We prefer to die fighting rather than to have our revolution defeated. The red and black flag of the Sandinists will never come down. [applause] Our blue and white flag, this flag for which Benjamin Zeledon died, will never come down and be replaced by the stars and stripes. They will never again humiliate us.

The people of Nicaragua have the weapons and will know how to die standing. The laborer, the worker of the countryside and the city, will know how to defend their history which fills us with pride, the history of Sandino, of Benjamin Zeledon, of Carlos Fonseca Amador, of German Pomares, of Camilo Ortega, of 50,000 heroes and martyrs who fought and died for this revolution, which is the revolution of the workers and the peasants.

Free fatherland: [crowd shouts "Or death:"]
Fatherland or death: [crowd shouts "We will win:']
National directorate: [crowd shouts unintelligible slogan] [applause]

U.S. CONGRESSMEN TALK WITH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PA241353 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The poor conditions under which prisoners are held in the dungeons of El Coyotepe prison, for instance in the case of Jorge Salazar and Zoeida McCrea, the disregard of political rights and the violation of human rights in our country, were some of the existing conditions in the country that were mentioned in the report that the Permanent Human Rights Commission of Nicaragua submitted to a U.S. congressional delegation which visited the human rights offices in Managua on 13 January.

Gerry Studds and Robert Edgard were among the congressmen, who accompanied by U.S. Embassy officials, visited the Human Rights Commission offices. The visit lasted about one hour.

Jose Esteban Gonzalez, the Human Rights Commission coordinator, answered a number of questions and talked in general terms about the positive aspects of human rights in the country and of those aspects which can be improved.

Referring to the situation of prisoners in El Coyotepe prison, Gonzalez said that the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, who recently visited Nicaragua, recommended that such prisons should be abolished. Gonzalez also mentioned the constants complaints received from the relatives of prisoners who are in those prisons.

Gonzalez mentioned the case of Jorge Salazar, president of the Agriculture and Livestock Production Union (UPA) president, who was shot at in prison. According to Gonzalez, the government still has not given a satisfactory explanation about this incident.

Regarding the case of Zobeida McCrea, who was accused of being a triple agent who worked for Somoza, the FSLN and the CIA, Gonzalez told U.S. congressmen that Zobeida was at this moment interned in the Alfonso Davila Bolanos military hospital paralyzed from her waist down. Gonzalez suggested that the U.S. congressmen visit El Coyotepe prison since they had already visited the Jorge Navarro prison, so they could have their own impressions of the prisons here.

Wilfredo Montalvan, Social Democratic Party secretary general, said that in Nicaragua there are no political rights. He mentioned the fact that his party was excluded from the State Council because it did agree with the FSLN and also the attacks to the party's headquarters, the banning of the Democratic Movement meeting in Nandaime and the commanders of the revolution attacks against the independent's unions and other organizations.

The U.S. congressmen took note of all this for further study.

Visit Praised

PA240443 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] A U.S. congressional delegation composed of Gerry Eastman Studds, Robert Edgar and Barbara Mikulski has very recently visited our country. As a result of their busy work program, they were able to establish close ties with various state and independent organizations. They also saw for themselves the true situation in our fatherland.

Through state orgnizations and through their own personal experiences, in a few days the congressmen and their aides were able to see the difference that there is between what a newspaper that carries news from U.S. inquisitorial minds reports and the true political, economic and social situation in our country.

Just as Congressman Gerry Eastman Studds has said, all one has to do is to come to Nicaragua to obtain firsthand knowledge of the people's needs, efforts and immediate limitations. One then realizes that many lies are being told abroad and one becomes fully aware of changes, of generous social action, or generosity in prisons, of facts that are not being reported by the international news media and therefore are not known by the U.S. people. This creates a false impression of the revolution.

It is unnecessary to say that what has been noted above is the impression that the Sandinist people's revolution has had on the U.S. congressman. For this reason, there is confidence that this visit will yield positive results, since we believe that the congressmen will inform the U.S. people about the situation which they experienced so intensively.

No one can tell better than they can about the curtain of silence that has been placed over our country at the international level. They are the ones who can best inform the U.S. people about the status of the revolution. They are the ones who can best publicly comment on the readiness of the Nicaragua people's most representative organizations to cultivate strong bonds of friendship and to establish the best relations, as long as these are based on mutual respect between the two nations and there is the willingness to acknowledge and to respect national independence and sovereignty.

Based on the statements that the congressmen have made to the national news media, on the talks they held with the Political Committee of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the State Council Directorate, and the interior minister, and as a result of their visits to prisons and their communication with other organizations, it can be stated with certainty that the congressmen's visit was a positive one and it can be expected that the U.S. Congress will have more knowledge about our country and therefore it will be more understanding.

Let us hope that the open attitude shown by the three visiting congressmen will be assumed by the entire congress and by the U.S. Government as a whole. Let us hope that this effort to gain knowledge in the field on the true situation in our country will become a continuous concern, because in this way, differences will be reduced and bases of coexistence will increase, which will result in mutual understanding.

FIRST NATIONAL CDS ASSEMBLY BACKS SALVADORAN LEFT

PA242010 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] With shouts of "people's power, people's power," the nomination of Companera Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera for secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] was acclaimed yesterday.

Companera Gladys Baez read the Leon CDS proposal that Companera Leticia be appointed secretary general of the CDS.

The proposal was turned over to Commander Omar Cabezas. He said that he would take the proposal to the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and that since it was the organized people who were making the proposal, the reply would soon be forthcoming. He then asked for the opinion of the delegates regarding the Leon Companeros' proposal.

He said the influence of our revolution on the Salvadoran people "cannot be avoided because our people are an example for the Salvadoran people."

"We cannot prevent our people from supporting the Salvadoran people. Our revolution is an example." He said that in the same way, the exemplary Vietnamese people in their struggle against Yankee imperialism had influenced our revolutionary struggle. He said that the examples of Kampuchea and Cuba had also influenced our revolution. Those gentlemen do not want to understand or they are ill-willed. They want us to return the properties to the Somozists and to return the mines to the Yankees. Do you want us to return the properties to the Somozists?" Commander Cabezas asked. "No, never!" was the firm reply in the Espana Sports Complex.

He said that they are creating the conditions for an invasion of El Salvador and for the internationalization of the conflict. He said that in view of this, he thought that the proposal to have Leticia take charge of the CDS was very good since she would be heading an organization defending the revolution!

The commander charged that an announcement of this meeting was taken to LA PRENSA but the newspaper refused to publish it as a paid advertisement. Companero Cabezas asked that this fact be made known to all the rank and file. "That is the freedom of expression that they talk about," he said. He stressed that they serve reactionary and imperialist interests rather than the people's freedoms.

A speech by Commander Leticia Herrera was then announced. All of the delegates stood up and welcomed her with loud applause. In her speech, Leticia accepted the nomination and said that she hopes there will be hard work in the reorganization of the CDS and the defense of the revolution.

She said that the CDS must be purged of Somozist remnants and the enemies of the revolutionary process must be controlled in the streets, the communities, towns and cities.

Leticia reiterated the charge that Commander Cabezas made regarding the reactionary news media that are harassing the revolutionary process on behalf of a liberty which is not that of the people. She said that they daily make attacks and slander and that the CDS members and all our people should be completely aware of this.

She said that "the CDS must begin to think what we are going to do with LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion." The reply to this statement was thunderous applause from all the CDS departmental delegates.

Leticia said that the CDS are the arm of defense of the revolution and production. She said that the social blots that we still have in the CDS must be eliminated and that the fundamental task of the CDS is the defense, the vigilance of the enemies in the blocks, the neighborhoods and communities. She said that we should have a firm and determined attitude in order to annihilate the enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In conclusion she proposed that a demonstration in support of the Salvadoran people be held. The march left the Espana Sports Complex, crossed Altamira d'Este and concluded in Lozelsa at the entrance to Centroamerica neighborhood. The demonstration was led by the companeros who had presided over the "El Salvador Shall Win" first national assembly of the CDS.

Omar Cabezas, Dora Maria Tellez and Leticia were at the head of the demonstration. The demonstration was headed by the flags of Nicaragua, the FSLN and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The CDS march ended with the singing of the FSLN anthem in front of Lozelsa.

PSC OPPOSES FSLN STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR

PA240116 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] We have received a press communique from the Social Christian Party [PSC] which analyzes and compares the situation between Nicaragua and El Salvador. It strongly criticizes the policy of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] as self-defeating with regard to the situation in El Salvador. Here are portions of the communique:

Since 1978 the communist groups in Latin America, which are faithful satellites of the USSR and Cuba, have been talking about the imminent intervention of U.S. Armed Forces in Central America, just as occurred in the Dominican Republic and in Vietnam.

Let us thank God that the unfortunate intervention in Central America still has not taken place. On the other hand, during this time the Soviet Armed Forces have invaded and massacred the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet interventionist forces are also intervening politically in Poland and threatening the Polish workers with military intervention if they continue to struggle for their freedom.

Why has U.S. intervention not taken place, while the Soviet Armed Forces have intervened in countries like Afghanistan and Poland, where the people want their freedom?

Why are the communist groups denouncing intervention which has not taken place, but not denouncing the Soviet Armed Forces' interventions nor saying anything when they occur?

The FSLN party is involving the whole country by supporting a solidarity campaign with groups which have the same Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Everybody knows that the Nicaraguan case is different from the Salvadoran case.

While in the case of Nicaragua the democratic parties, the Catholic Church, private enterprise and the democratic countries were definitely against Somoza, in El Salvador the situation is different.

The FSLN's blind and sectarian attitude is favorable to the rightist sectors in Latin America and the United States, which, together with the communist groups, are thinking of Central America as another Vietnam.

With its campaign the FSLN party is leading our country into another unorthodox and complex war that the democratic sectors do not want for our people. We have suffered enough to be dragged into an unjust war in which we are playing the role of pawns in the international chess of the superpowers.

No to U.S. intervention.
No to Cuban intervention.
The Social Christian Party of Nicaragua

CRUZ EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES OF PARTIES

PA261735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Arturo Cruz, member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta, told a conservative rally that "the free functioning of political parties strengthens the revolution."

Cruz, who traveled to Santo Tomas, Chontales, in the country's central area, to participate last weekend in a political activity sponsored by the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), added:

"If my position ever created political difficulties, I would understand and would accept any decision considered by the revolution." Cruz had been invited to participate in the rally in his role as a militant conservative.

The Nicaraguan ruler voiced his disagreement with the attidues of certain authorities, who set up obstacles to the holding of the conservative rally.

According to Cruz, the country's high-ranking revolutionary authorities are not to blame for such stands. Nonetheless, he warned that "only fanaticism and those who commit undemocratic abuses do not realize the damage they do to the revolution by trying to revive the medieval inquisition."

Cruz was thus referring to what the conservative leaders termed "harassment" of the citizens of Ciudad Rama who decided to attend the PCD rally. Cruz said that in the PCD's activity he "does not perceive counterrevolutionary attitudes but, on the contrary, civic actions guaranteed by the fundamental statute of rights and guarantees."

He added that although he was a member of the government as a result of a personal invitation extended to him by the Sandinist front, he was also honest enough to point out that in attending the PCD meeting, he "had not been moved by political interest."

He did say, however, that he was pleased to participate in an act of solidarity with the cause of the PCD, which is guided by the principles of "God, order and justice."

Rafael Cordova Rivas, another government junta member and one of the members of the national conservative directorate, was also present at the rally.

MINISTER NOTES GROWING OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES

PA262241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The second national congress held yesterday by the workers of Julio Martinez, S.A., the vehicle importing firm, was very important because the failures and benefits of the union during 1980 became known.

The workers said that one of the achievements of the union was the signing of the first collective bargaining contract, which will cover 90 percent of the workers. Speakers at the closing ceremony were the secretary general of the union, companero Dennis Melendez on behalf of the Sandinist Workers Central And Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister. Ruiz told over 400 workers the following:

[Begin recording] What is happening in the country? Every day a businessman leaves for Miami. Every day there is some counterrevolutionary activity. Economic sabotage has begun. Bands are being organized in the north. Camps are being organized in the south. Some of the bands [are composed of] people who think a struggle is waged in less than (?1 month). People who are not familiar with the Sandinists' endurance in battle have entered some places.

However, in addition to this natural phenomenon originated by a revolution, [words indistinct] (?feeling support among) the most reactionary and capitulating sectors in Nicaragua. I repeat, there are people who are not capitulators. There are people who are conscious of national tasks. There are people who, as the old saying goes, will not exchange their birthright for a serving of lentils.

(?The sectors) are becoming organized on the northern and southern borders and they are getting encouragement from "the Nicaraguan community," in the United States. They are openly becoming organized there. There are counterrevolutionary solidarity groups. There are groups, too, who have the support of the most recalcitrant, [word indistinct] (?pragmatic), and most hotheaded sectors in the United States. They are trying to organize new adventures.

What happens is that they see only one side of the scale's pointer. They have forgotten that the workers are becoming increasingly conscious of problems. They have forgotten that the workers are overtaking them, that the unity of the working class is growing stronger every day and that their grasp of problems is becoming more profound every day. They have forgotten that [words indistinct]. They have forgotten that, as Sandino said, sovereignty must be defended at any cost. [end recording]

OPPOSITION STAGES 10 JAN RALLY AT LAS PALMAS CHURCH

PA231626 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Once again the Nicaraguan people responded en masse to the ceremonies planned for 10 January to mark the third anniversary of the brutal assassination of our martyred director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

Since early morning demonstrators gathered in three points in the city, then went to Las Palmas Church, where, in a field beside the church, tribute was paid to the memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, martyr of public freedoms and national hero.

Prominent at the meeting were members of the democratic parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Social Christian Party (PSC), as well as of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN], and the Labor Unity Council [CUS], [as published] humble food sellers, students, professionals and so forth.

To the shout of "Nicaragua will again be a republic," and "We ended the dictatorship... with the blood of Pedro Joaquin," the demonstrators left from the fire department led by the MDN, whose leader is Alfonso Robelo.

The group from the Leon Movie Theater was organized by the PSD, led by Wilfredo Montalvan, while the group of the CTN and CUS left from the Santa Ana Church led by Donald Castillo and Carlos Huembes, CTN secretary general.

It was very noteworthy, too, that beginning very early, all the Western neighborhoods were subjected to a large-scale military deployment as if the demonstrators who were arriving needed tight military protection.

Along the route of the different demonstrations, a great many Nicaraguan flags could be seen, as well as the flags of the three democratic parties--the MDN, the PSD and the PSC--and those of the two independent labor federations--the CTN and the CUS. The demonstrators converged on an open lot beside Las Palmas Church, where a lively political meeting was held.

Good Behavior of the Military "Delegation"

The large military "delegation" from the police force and the POI [expansion unknown] behaved faultlessly throughout the meeting, which is in great contrast to the hostile attitude shown by the police in the past when they were headed by the evil Somozist henchman Alesio Gutierrez.

However, the people still resented the large "military delegation" and some of them shouted that they had not come to break windows or raid private residences the way a group of youths of poor civic conscience did recently at the MDN headquarters.

Heated Speeches and Civil Spirit

Although some speeches were very critical and to some extent violent in opposition to the present government, which Robelo described as a "front," the people showed a high degree of civic spirit despite the euphoria and happiness they demonstrated on hearing criticism of the military government of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) armed party.

The Only Patriotic Symbol

An enormous blue and white flag the only symbol of the fatherland, covered the improvised speaker's stand, which was the platform of a truck.

The first speaker was Wilfredo Montalvan, PSD secretary, who asked, among other things, what Pedro Joaquin Chamorro would think if he could know about decrees 511 and 512 against freedom of the press. What would he think if he knew that one cannot even mention the name of a yellow fruit that is grown in the west?

"What would he think," Montalvan said, "if he learned that an MDN rally in Nandaime was openly prohibited by another political party?

"What would he think if he knew of the daily attacks on LA PRENSA, the newspaper of the Nicaraguans, merely for telling the truth?

On several occasions Montalvan was interrupted by applause and the shouting of slogans like: "The march to democracy will not be stopped," "Sandino a nationalist, but never a communist," "Nicaragua will again be a republic," "Cubans, out of Nicaragua."

Carlos Huembes of the CTN Speaks

Carlos Huembes, CTN secretary general and leader, then spoke. Beginning his brief speech by making the serious charge that CTN activist Carlos Chamorro Pilarte had been arrested, Huembes said this is a violation of the most elementary principles of labor freedom.

Huembes asked for more complete labor freedom and said that in this area communism is losing ground because of Walesa's labor movement in Poland. Huembes emphasized that the communists' failure is due to the fact that they do not represent the interests of the working class, but rather the interests of a new privileged class calling themselves "communists" and proclaiming themselves to be the eternal vanguard of the people and the working class. "Only the working class represents its own interests," he said.

Jose Espinoza: They Deceived Us

Later Jose Espinoza of the CUS took the podium. His main point was the deceit employed by an alleged working class unit in the CUS. We answered the call in good faith, because we believe in the unity of the working class as a goal for the defense of our interests, he said.

However, once we joined, we realized the trick when they sought to impose a particular "vanguard" on us. We only accept the workers and the Nicaraguan people as our vanguard. "We do not accept impositions under the pretext of labor unity," he said.

Although brief, his speech was applauded at length by the crowd, which was filled with democratic enthusiasm.

The longest speech was delivered by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union.

Robelo extolled the democratic character of Dr Pedro J. Chamorro and read an excerpt of the editorial entitled "While There Is No Free Suffrage:" "Furthermore, denial of suffrage may guide the nation along the path of violence and have consequences worse than those which we have seen, because to deny suffrage is tantamount to taking property, stealing the right of the other citizens."

He also said that the people had already ratified the nomination of Pedro J. Chamorro as martyr of public liberties and national hero in the battle against the dictatorship.

"Yesterday, he was an indefatigable fighter against the dictatorship; today, he is an inspiration to a people who are unwilling to tolerate a new Marxist-Leninist totalitarian dictatorship which a prepotent military minority wants to impose on us," he said emphatically.

He termed certain Sandinist National Liberation Front leaders "hierarchs of the government party who fear the people and go to the extremes of hiding behind the dark windows of their luxurious automobiles."

He said, "They fear the democratic gatherings of the nonaligned parties and they have resorted to antipeople decrees to coerce the unlimited freedom of speech that is sacredly guaranteed in the fundamental statute."

"They fear people will see the true state of the nation on television and that is why they monopolize it," he added.

In conclusion, Robelo criticized splurging and unproductive militarism, which uses up our limited resources, and he criticized the FSLN's economic policy:

In closing, I wish to alert all our people to the critical economic situation that already exists in our country. There can be no reconstruction without production. However, although it is both unbelievable and unpardonable, there are leaders of the frontist government who are still blind to the alarming reality and persist in confusing the worker and the peasant about our economy's true situation.

The need for foreign exchange is immense. Crops are ready to be harvested, but leaders of the government party's satellite organizations insist on turning a deaf ear to the national manpower shortage.

Our economy is fragile and is suffering from a chronic unemployment problem. The harvest has helped remedy the unemployment situation, at least in part. That is why today we notice with alarm that farm workers are no longer harvesting perhaps because they are confused by government demagoguery. At this moment we point out the responsibility of the frontist government and its satellite organizations in the economic chaos that may befall Nicaragua, because of its blind irresponsibility.

It appears that the government does not remember the words of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino 5 days before he was murdered. He said: "To destroy...to destroy...as though we did not know what we must do...to destroy the men who live working and teaching the nation how it should work...."

Robelo concluded:

"Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Luis Medrano have not died. They are still among us, a shining and unsurrendering beacon to forge the new republic, to continue to the end to honor our commitment of "fatherland and liberty."

The last speaker was Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party.

In his brief but fiery speech Fletes drew a parallel between the "Black and Red Sundays" which the ruling party screams for and "Red Sundays," as they are known in Cuba. Fletes said that although the revolution has developed for 20 years in Cuba, during which yearly sacrifices have been requested from its people, the situation remains the same as on the first "Red" Sunday. Workers continue to donate free labor to the exploiting state. Proof of this was an article on the front page of the Cuban daily GRANMA, which reports the "great success obtained during the latest Red Sunday, when a number of workers arrived..."

Fletes also said that the Nicaraguan people must not believe they are alone nor become frustrated in their democratic struggle. Just as the communists have the support of the Cuban statelite, Nicaragua's democratic sectors have the support of the free world and of democratic countries like Venezuela.

Fletes said they [not further identified] wanted to make Nicaragua play the unhappy role of being the satellite of a satellite.

The demonstration ended in perfect order and the people later went to the church, where a solemn mass for the soul of Dr Pedro J. Chamorro was already underway.

All the pews and the area around the church were full of patriotic Christians who came to give testimony of their admiration for Pedro J. Chamorro C., hero and martyr of public liberties, who exactly 3 years ago was felled by the genocidal bullets of the "bloody stock" as he himself had described the Somozas.

JUNTA'S CRUZ CALLS FOR INVESTMENTS TO BOOST ECONOMY

PA231602 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The public and private sectors must invest for our economy to grow and for there to be efficiency and austerity. This statement was made by Arturo J. Cruz, member of the government junta, this afternoon in a lecture on the general guidelines of our economy to the staff of the Interior Ministry.

Cruz said that in 1980, the private sector had made very few investments for reactivation of the economy, despite the fact that it had all the necessary financing from the national financial system.

Improvement of the national economy is a historic deed in which we are all involved and we have to participate in the tasks assigned under the economic plan for 1981, which contains the guidelines for Nicaragua's future economic independence, Cruz said.

The junta member said that in the future the country will have to diversify its international markets in order to increase marketing of its exports, which produce foreign exchange for the country.

An important detail emphasized by Cruz is that Nicaragua spends $260 million a year for oil. He reiterated that this figure is equivalent to the amount received for sugarcane, coffee and sugar exports in the same period. He said imperialism could possibly seek to suffocate the country financially in the future, which means that it is necessary to expand sources of financing abroad, seek new international markets and reduce imports to a minimum.

Regarding productivity and austerity in the people's property area, Cruz said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] if the private sector--apart from the fact that part of the businessmen's profits must be transferred to the treasury--do not reinvest, the national financial sector should obtain revenue through (?mediation).

Since most financing comes from abroad, a rational, intelligent, pragmatic policy is needed, one which ensures the diversification of sources in order to avoid dangerous dependence on a single source. In this case, it is also necessary to determine investment goals properly and in quantitative and collective terms. Let us not set goals that are beyond our capabilities. The state will have to maintain a careful balance between investment and expenditures for defense on one hand and the social and economic infrastructure on the other.

Production msut be increased to optimum levels. Internal financing cannot continue to depend basically on the Central Bank, because otherwise we would be running very serious risks, such as a spiraling inflation. Specifically, internal credit is delicate, but at least the decision is ours.

We could find ourselves someday in a situation in which we might, to put it bluntly, have to put the Central Bank machinery to work day and night. As a citizen of this country, I would not hesitate to do so if this were necessary, though I am aware of all the risks involved. I refer to the fact that since the paper money represents an obligation of the state, like a promissory note, it has to be redeemed. But even if we run the risk of being unable to redeem it, to save our country a sacrifice at a particular moment or to defend national integrity, I would not hesitate, if it were up to me, to put the Central Bank machinery to work.

But that would be our decision. On the other hand, in the foreign sector the situation is different. That is why the balance of payments issue is the most serious problem. Our imports will greatly exceed our exports. We will have to service the debt. While it is true that a grace period of several years was granted, we will now have to start paying some interest and we also have to continue paying international organizations those debts which have come due. [end recording]

Alternatives to U.S. Aid

PA232301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Jan (AFP)--Arturo Cruz, member of the government junta, said here today that by the year 2000, the cost of oil in the world market could absorb the proceeds from the four main Nicaraguan exports.

Cruz added that any idea of foreign investment based on "cheap labor" is rejected.

The Nicaraguan junta member referred to the Sandinist popular revolution as "an irreversible fact, the most far-reaching historical event ever experienced by the country."

Cruz pointed out that "a lack of credibility persists among private enterprise as to the true intentions of the revolutionary government."

"Those who wish to join the path of the Sandinist popular revolution in order to benefit the vast majority of the poor are welcome, but the revolution must be prepared to fill in the empty slots of those who don't want to join, by strengthening the enterprises which are owned by the people."

The possibility of an eventual suspension of U.S. financial assistance to Nicaragua was denied by Cruz, who affirmed that "one must not be so naive as to assume that this could occur."

"At any rate," Cruz said, "if this does occur the only thing left for the country to do would be to continuously increase its production, implement severe austerity measures, and diversify its sources of financing.

OFFICIAL SAYS RESTRICTIONS ON DOLLARS TO REMAIN

PA241316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 23 Jan (AFP)--Central Bank President Alfredo Alaniz announced today that "importing of luxury items will remain suspended in Nicaragua for the entire period of national reconstruction."

Alaniz made this statement in referring to the country's shortage of foreign exchange. He said that at no time in 1980 was there a shortage of dollars for purchasing essential items abroad.

The Central Bank sells dollars at the official rate of 10 to 1 for importing essential goods, but nonessential products must be obtained with dollars purchased by merchants at free market prices.

Alaniz noted that Nicaragua imported goods worth $870 million in 1980, the highest figure in the country's history.

Alaniz said that consumer goods worth $278 million were also imported in the same year, which is also a substantial increase over previous years.

Alaniz admitted that the country's businessmen are unhappy with the restriction on foreign exchange. He emphasized, however, that there will be no dollars for luxury items and that dollars for this purpose will not be authorized until the present period of national reconstruction has ended.

As a result of pressures on the U.S. currency, the dollar reached its highest rate of exchange on the black market in the past few days: 22.60 cordobas per dollar.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES FINANCIAL LAW AGAINST CORRUPTION

PA250229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Report by Companero Lester Mendieta on new financial law]

[Text] The Revolutionary Government announced this morning the approval of a new organic law of the General Comptroller's Office for control of public administration and the sectors owned by the people. The announcement was made in a news conference by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of the government junta; Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate and planning minister; and Companero Arnoldo Martinez, deputy director of the General Comptroller's Office.

Commander Daniel Ortega gave a long explanation of the reasons for the passing of this law and said that the working methods of the Somozist government created corruption in the operation of the public administration and the public. Commander Ortega said that the National Directorate and the National Reconstruction Government appeals to the honesty of all officials and all the people because this is one of the great tasks of the revolution.

The lack of discipline leads to mismanagement, Commander Ortega said, and he added that there were reports of a series of financial irregularities which have occured in the handling of state funds, both in domestic activities and purchases abroad. He said that bribes or kickbacks have continued to exist, even after the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship.

Commander Ruiz also spoke about the need for the law, and Companero Arnoldo Martinez explained that the new law differs considerably with the previous law which regulated this part of the administration. There is a great difference between the new and old laws. The new law determines administrative responsibility and establishes fines which can range from 100 to 100,000 cordobas for persons or officials found guilty of irregularities or suspension from their jobs or both.

Another aspect of the new law is that it establishes administrative corrective measures, which eliminate previous control procedures. There will be more comptroller delegates in the various government offices.

There is also a substantial difference in the application of the law which was applied only to ministries and autonomous institutions. Now it will also be applied to any concern in which the Revolutionary Government has interests, be it by bonds or by financing.

Modern accounting methods will be applied and the operation of the auditing service will be decentralized. Each ministry must keep its own books. It also establishes the means for defining responsibilities.

Henry Ruiz Statement

PA262156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (AFP)--Planning Minister Henry Ruiz said here today that administrative corruption, inherited from Somozism, has become an organized vice within the revolution. The minister said that improper actions by government officials trying to profit from their positions cause the Nicaraguan state to lose between $30 million and $50 million a year.

Ruiz warned that the administrative vices inherited from 40 years of Somozist dictatorship--vices such as kickbacks [mordidas], illegal commissions, misrepresentation of expenditures and double invoicing, as well as the "buddy system," will be rooted out from Nicaragua.

The planning minister issued the warning on announcing a law that, in his words, many consider to be hateful, but which is necessary. Under the law, summary trials will be held for officials caught in acts of mismanagement. If found guilty, they will be liable to fines of up to $10,000.

Ruiz also called on government employees to avoid "the corrupt mentality" of the past and to work with honesty. The evil is most evident, Ruiz said, in government purchases abroad, where intermediaries try to make profits with government funds.

The minister said that due to the country's foreign debt, the entire nation is obliged to make a concerted, patriotic and sustained effort.

As Minister Ruiz was making these statements, a Nicaraguan delegation was leaving for Mexico to discuss the manner of payment of the second phase of the country's foreign debt, which totals $374 million.

"We have forgotten," Ruiz said, "that a revolution is underway. Inefficiency and leniency have become a system that must be uprooted."

CASTRO MEETS FOREIGN OFFICIALS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

FL261858 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, has held fraternal meetings with Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

The first secretary of our party also received a delegation from Guyana's People's National Congress [PNC] headed by Elvin McDavid, a member of the PNC Central Executive Committee anc chief political adviser to President Forbes Burnham.

The Romanian visitor headed his country's delegation to the officials talks to coordinate the plans for economic and social development between Cuba and Romania for this 5-year period. In this regard, it was reported that as a result of the agreements signed between the two nations, trade in 1981-85 will grow six-fold as compared to the volume reached in the previous 5-year period. The cooperation that the Socialist Republic of Romania will give Cuba in developing the areas of chemicals and food is of particular importance.

The Bulgarian leader headed his country's delegation to the 14th Cuba-Bulgaria intergovernmental session for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The protocol signed at the end of the session provides for technical cooperation in electronic computers and in the areas of communications, machinery manufacturing, agriculture, planning, transportation, the food industry and industrial plants. A credit was also signed for 1981-85.

At Fidel's meeting with the members of the PNC delegation from Guyana headed by Elvin McDavid, they analyzed the international situation, especially the nonaligned countries movement, the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the status of bilateral relations between the two parties and governments.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

FL261121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Cuba has signed protocols of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Bulgaria and Romania for the 5-year period 1981-1985.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the signing ceremony of a credit for the 1981-1985 5-year period and of the economic cooperation protocol with Bulgaria in the spheres of construction and agriculture, foreign trade, transportation and manufacture of machinery.

The protocol signed by Cuba with Romania increases economic cooperation between the two countries by 900 million rubles in the 1981-1985 5-year period.

Bulgarian Delegation Leaves

FL261913 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The delegation headed by the deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, Andrey Lukanov, left Havana this morning. The delegation participated in the 14th Cuba-Bulgaria intergovernmental session for economic and scientific-technical cooperation which concluded last night with the signing of a protocol and a credit.

Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, the ambassadors from the two countries and other Cuban and Bulgarian officials were on hand to see the delegation off. During his stay in Cuba, Lukanov met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the government, with whom he discussed cooperation between Cuba and Bulgaria.

PCC IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR ENDS IN CIENFUEGOS

FL261312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the Secretariat, made the closing remarks at the national seminar of the party's ideological sphere which was held in the city of Cienfuegos. In his speech Perez Herrero stated that one of the seminar's basic purposes is planning and added: To plan ideological work is, above all, to formulate objectives which are in conformity with the current situation, with tendencies of evolution of our society, with the tasks we are confronting and, in many aspects, with the international situation.

Likewise, Perez Herrero stated that due to the level attained by our society it is essential to conduct the ideological work by basing our efforts increasingly more profoundly and creatively on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Elsewhere in his speech, he noted that in order to advance in this effort it is essential to use rationally all the intellectual capability we possess.

PEREZ GONZALEZ CHAIRS PHYSICAL PLANNING MEETING

FL261346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice prime minister of the government, has chaired a meeting to examine the 1980 accomplishments of the Physical Planning Institute [Instituto de Planificacion Fisica]. The workers of the institution have pledged to make the best use of their intellectual ability and physical energy to fulfill all tasks assigned to them. Likewise, they agreed to join massively the territorial militias and donate 4 days of wages for the purchase of weapons, that is, wages earned during this year's historic dates emulation periods.

Humberto Perez noted the efforts made by the Physical Planning Institute's workers during the last 5-year period and the great responsibilities they face during the current 5-year period in matters dealing with the scheme of distribution of productive forces.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DOCTORS--A Nicaraguan medical delegation has begun a 4-day working visit to Camaguey Province as part of the program of cooperation between the Cuban and Nicaraguan health ministries. The group is made up of 10 doctors who are deputy regional directors for preventive medicine, led by Dr Juan Vargas Esquivel, deputy director for Chinandega and Leon Departments. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Jan 81 FL]

NEW DENTAL CLINIC--One of the country's most modern dental clinics will open to the public on 28 January in Guanabacoa Municipality. The new clinic cost approximately 700,000 pesos and will serve more than 93,000 persons. The inauguration was presided over by Politburo members Sergio del Valle, the public health minister, and Julio Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Havana City Province. Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly, also attended the inauguration. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 81 FL]

BAHAMAS

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT BOARDS, COMMITTEES APPOINTED

FL211833 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The cabinet office has announced the appointment of government boards and committees for the year 1981 ending December 31st. Where public corporations are concerned, those people appointed to head those boards are as follows:

The Hotel Corporation of the Bahamas: the prime minister, the Right Honorable Lynden O. Pindling. Deputy chairman is the deputy prime minister, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna.

The Development Corporation: Mr Philip Pinder, chairman.

BATELCO [Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation] Mr (Valentine Grimes), chairman.

Water and Sewerage Corporation: the minister of works and utilities, the Honorable Loftus Roker, chairman; Mr Wilbert Moss, deputy chairman.

The Bahamas Agriculture Corporation: the Honorable Paul L. Adderley, attorney general and minister of external affairs; and Mr Philip Pinder, MP, deputy chairman.

The Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas is again headed by the member of parliament for Inagua and Mayaguana, Mr (J. Russell Ford).

GRENADA

BISHOP WARNS PEOPLE OF HARDSHIPS, SACRIFICES

FL262345 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] 1981 [as heard] was a difficult year for Grenada and also other countries and in 1981 things can get worse. This statement was made last night by Prime Minister brother Maurice Bishop as he addressed large gathering at the St George's Market Square. He said that due to the international economic situation in 1981 Grenadians will have to undergo more collective hardship and make collective sacrifices as a people. Brother Bishop pointed out that in some developed countries like the United States, the government has had to cut back on spending on social services while having a situation where over 30 million people cannot find work. In the U.S., hospitals, schools and other essential services have had to be shut down as a result of the economic crisis.

Brother Bishop went on to say that when these countries sneeze, countries of the Third World catch the cold and this was due to the way the international economy has been structured for many years.

[Begin Bishop recording--apparently in progress] (?Why), in fact, our own country together with other progressive Third World countries around the world have been struggling so hard to try to develop what we have called a new international economic order, a new international economic system, an arrangement that will ensure that our country will have always [words indistinct] when these other countries get into crisies. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop said that in 1979 Grenada earned some 56 million dollars from the export of agricultural products but in that same year Grenada imported 117 million dollars worth of equipment which cannot be produced locally. This, he said, meant that Grenada had to find some 61 million dollars to pay for the imports in 1979.

[Begin Bishop recording] Because in 1980, instead of getting 56 million dollars for our nutmeg, cocoa and bananas, in that year we got 44 million dollars only.

We got 12 million dollars less last year than the year before for agricultural exports. But at the same time, last year, 1980, instead of [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Several words indistinct] coca prices continued to remain low [words indistinct] and with the rise of prices of oil, shipping [words indistinct] it appears that grenadians must prepare themselves for further problems. He said Grenadians should better understand the economy so that collectively they can begin ways to solve the problems facing the country.

Prime Minister Bishop said there is need to plan the way that we are going to spend the scarce resources that are available to Grenada.

The prime minister went on to say that although the picutre was not bright for Grenada, our prices are not very high in relation to other countries in the region and outside, the Grenada dollar has a lot of value. He cited as an example the fact that in Grenada the price of one pound of sugar is 68 cents whereas in other countries in the region the price of the same pound of sugar is (?about) $1.20. He also pointed to the free medical attention that Grenadians receive from government health institutions, the low price of education which would soon be free, in addition to the university education that many Grenadians are receiving in Cuba at no cost to their families.

MINISTRY SPLIT IN TWO; NEW MINISTER NAMED

FL270020 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Another major announcement came at last night's public meeting in St George's as Grenadians were brought up to date on recent developments in the country. It was announced that the Ministry of Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries, Agro-industry, Lands and Forestry, has been split into two ministries.

Making the announcement last night, Prime Minister Bishop said that though Brother Whiteman, agriculture minister, was able to singlehandedly manage all these departments and to make major breakthroughs in agro-industry (?as well), it has become clear to him that more forces need to be concentrated there. As such, Brother Kendrick Radix has been appointed as the minister of agro-industry and fisheries in addition to being still minister of legal affairs. Meanwhile, Brother Unison Whiteman will manage the Ministry of Tourism, Agriculture, Lands and Forestry.

BISHOP ANNOUNCES WEEKLY CUBA FLIGHT, PLANE PURCHASE

FL270004 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The People's Revolutionary Government has announced another major achievement in the area of air transport to and from Grenada. Prime Minister Bishop announced last night that beginning from next Friday, Air Cubana will be having weekly flights into this country. This news was in addition to the announcement last week that the governments of Cuba and Grenada had decided to abandon the use of visas for travel between the two countries.

Commenting on the importance of this new development, Prime Minister Bishop said that Grenadians who have long wanted to travel to Cuba can now do so. Prime Minister Bishop also broke the news that the government has purchased a plane from the Government of Brazil. The plane, he said, would be used for travel (?to) the islands and is expected to lift some of the burdens that [word indistinct] persons wanting to come to Grenada.

JAMAICA

CREDIBILITY OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM DESTROYED

FL261515 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Juan Fercsey commentary entitled: "Whirlwind in the Caribbean: The Brigadista Scandal"]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica--Jamaica dramatically changed its course from Soviet-Cuban orientation to Western democracy, but with the votes of October 30, the guns which killed more than 500 people during the election campaign were not liquidated. Only 70 guns were found, out of more than 20,000, most of them in the hand of the "brigadistas," the Cuban-trained militia, which with 10,000 members outnumbered the army and the police.

A portion of the weapons was shipped to Jamaica by a Cuban commercial organization, Moonex. Last May, the JLP (Jamaican Labor Party, at that time the opposition) discovered that a trailerful of bullets came to Jamaica. The trailer was seized and opened: It contained thousands of cartridges referred to as "hunting bullets" and was addressed to Moonex, the Cuban front-company.

The "brigadista program" was a controversial affair, an example of Cuban interference in Jamaica. After the landslide victory of Edward Seaga's JLP most of the records of "brigadista program" disappeared. A staff member said he saw when the records were trucked to the Cuban Embassy. Later, the van that he indicated was found empty.

Decision

The DAILY GLEANER of Kingston, in an editorial, welcomed the decision of the Criminal Investigative Bureau to investigate the "scandalous affair," affirming that the PNP (People's National Party, the government prior to the October elections), claimed that the young people were being trained only in construction work (though a secret PNP document admitted their exposure to Leninist-Marxist ideology) and the JLP opposition insisted that they were sent to be "trained as Marxists for sinister purposes."

The question is: How can the new government disarm the "brigadista"? The Cuban ambassador, Ulises Estrada Lescalles, was immediately declared "persona non grata" by former [as published] Prime Minister Seaga, but it didn't resolve the problem. Of course, "Ulises" for "Baldy" ("El Pelado"), because he shaves his head like Yul Brynner or TV's Kojak, was allegedly the mastermind of the attempted Cuban takeover of Jamaica. He was the chief of the African Division of the DGI--the KGB-controlled Cuban espionage service--and later he became the chief of the America Department which directs subversion in the Americas. This proves that Jamaica had the most important role in the Soviet-Cuban strategic plans on the Caribbean.

"Ulises" left the Cuban Embassy in Kingston, which has been transformed into an armed fortress, but surely he left behind a vast underground organization. The weapons are still in their hands, and they can be activated at any opportune moment. They were responsible for the violence through 1980 which almost turned into a civil war. This was, probably, the goal of the Cubans. According to some analysts, Fidel Castro was ready to intervene with military strength in the event Michael Manley had not accepted the defeat of the election. "Ulises" advised him not to hold elections at all. In fact, the Cubans are very disappointed with Manley who, after the opposition won, handed over the government peacefully.

But, what happened to Mike Manley? The Kingston airport is named after his father, Norman Manley, a social democrat, who wrote in 1967--as the Jamaica DAILY NEWS remembers: "Democratic socialism is a real alternative to conservatism, simple because it accepts the principle of parliamentary democracy and believes in the essential importance and value of the individual man. On the other hand, communism is not a real alternative, either to liberalism or conservatism, because it rejects the parliamentary government and is prepared to undertake the radical and total alteration of the society to which we belong."

Seven years ago, when we met Michael Manley in Montego Bay, he spoke like his father. However, he began to lean dangerously to the left, over the limits of democracy, towards Cuba and the Soviet Union. Fidel Castro's friendship brought violence into Jamaica and their following was here too an economic disaster, just as in Cuba. The reserves in the Bank of Jamaica reached "zero" the day before the elections.

Ambition

Michael Manley's ambition (he thought that he might be propelled into being a spokesman of the Third World), destroyed the credibility of democratic socialism in Jamaica. The Jamaica DAILY NEWS, a government owned daily which switched policy after the election, wrote that "any kind of socialism in this generation will have to find a way to overcome the disastrous legacy of the past eight years, and try to establish that socialism can be democratic, responsible, efficient and human." The daily pointed out that "the previous government managed to create the impression that they considered Russia, the East European countries and Cuba the socialist models they intended to follow."

Jamaica has a two-party system, but it is difficult now to rebuild the PNP, after that economic, political and election disaster. Michael Manley possibly will renounce his position as the leader of the opposition (the PNP has only nine seats of the 60 house seats, against 51 for the JLP). But if he leaves, his wife, Beverly, who was active in politics may favor settling down in Europe where they have friends--the PNP could fall into the hands of extreme radicals, among them General Secretary D. K. Duncan, and the PNP chairman, Dudley Thompson, a close friend of Cuban Ambassador "Ulises."

Reading the Jamaican Tourist Board's text, it is easy to understand the efforts of the Cubans and "big brother" Russia to dominate this island, one of the most beautiful in the world. "Jamaica lies in the tropics, directly on the trade routes from Europe through the Panama Canal, and is a crossroads for air and sea traffic between the Americas." This largest island of the English-speaking Caribbean, also an important bauxite and aluminum producer and exporter, was designated to become a second Cuba in the area.

1980 was a frightening year, the most violent year in Jamaica's history; in just one single month--last July--132 people were killed. But the elections were held. Seaga's JLP won 58.78 per cent of the votes, against 41.15 for Manley's PNP.

Why did the people, despite the threats, decisively vote Manley out? "Because we were colonized for centuries by the British and we don't want to be a colony of the Soviets", said a waiter in Harbour Street. "We saw the Cubans, we understood that they are oppressed, and they don't dare to protest. We still had a weapon; our vote. And we used it."

WPJ YOUTH PROTEST RECALL OF BRIGADE FROM CUBA

FL270146 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The youth arms of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has written to that country's construction minister, Bruce Golding, protesting government's recall of 100 young men and women who had been undergoing construction training in Cuba. The students were made to return to Jamaica last week by the Seaga administration amidst allegations that they were being indoctrinated.

In a statement to construction minister, the WPJ youth arm said it was deeply concerned over the continuous victimization of youths who had benefitted from the friendly relations between Havana and Kingston.

The training of the Jamaicans was initiated by the former government of Michael Manley who lost power in general elections on October 30th. Over 1,000 Jamaican youths have participated in the construction program which started when the then People's National Party government in Jamaica and the Government of Cuba signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

COLOMBIA

BOMB EXPLOSION DAMAGES SECOND OIL PIPELINE

PA262105 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jan (AFP)--A bomb explosion today caused serious damage to a large portion of an oil pipeline between the Colombian cities of Bucaramanga and Barrancabermeja, official sources here reported.

According to the initial reports, there were no victims, but the explosion halted traffic on several roads and cut off the supply of oil to four departments, including Santander Department, whose capital is Bucaramanga.

Fuel pumping will be resumed in approximately 20 hours, Colombian petroleum enterprise technicians reported.

Special brigades began to remove the debris from the pipeline while hundreds of vehicles remain immobilized.

Last week another bomb explosion caused extensive damage to another pipeline close to Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department.

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SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADER RELEASED FROM JAIL

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[Text] Quito, 25 Jan (AFP)--Camilo Ponce Gangotena, president of the Social Christian Party of Ecuador, has been released after having spent 4 days in prison, charged with insulting the government.

Several political parties, particularly the rightist parties, have criticized the government for jailing Ponce Gangotena and accused Government Minister Carlos Feraud with abusing his authority.

Ponce Gangotena said that "the truth cannot be erased with 4 days in jail and that the path can be corrected by amending errors, which is what the Social Christians want."